ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28816—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37	12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33	0
Heart Bottle	30	4
O. B.	26	0
Glentromie	27	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th Augt.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B. CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th „
B.L. THAMES	4713	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 11th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
„ 25th.	„ 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanza	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 8, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3337	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

Estate and Financial Agents. Rents and Debts Collected. Properties Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,971 tons, on the 11th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.......... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 5TH AUGUST, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1892.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 12 for 3 months; Rs 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

STRONG AND DURABLE UMBRELLAS

GENT'S wear resisting Covers on Paragon Frames. A choice assortment of

NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 13 8	each.
Credit	Rs. 9 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0	„

SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 22 0
Credit	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 24 8

LADIES, a splendid assortment—

Cash	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15 8	each.
Credit	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 8	„

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

FOR THE MONSOON.

DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.,

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2-8,	Rs. 3-4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9-8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-8

CHEROOT DRYING TINS.

Perfectly Air-tight and fitted with a Perforated Bottom, allowing space for the Drying Agent.

Size to hold	50	75	100 Cheroots.
Each Cash	Re. 1-2	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8
„ Credit	„ 1-4	„ 1-7	„ 1-11

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

POONA: "Temple House" Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re.	1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs.	2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LT. INFANTRY
WILL GIVE A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
at the above Theatre.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY next,
CONSISTING OF GYMNASTICS,
CONJURING, SONGS, ETC.

Reserved seats (obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's). Rs. 3 and 2; Pit stalls 1-8, Back Seats and Gallery 8 annas. Soldiers in Uniform half-price to Re. 1-8 and 8 anna seats.

SIMLA
COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz :—

ORANGE PEKOE.
PEKOE
PEKOE SOUCHONG.
HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
BOHEA.
BROKEN TEA.

Outstation commissions carefully executed.

WHITE & Co.,
NORTHBROOK TERRACE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 & 1890.

In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 937 of 1892. Re CHARLES ANTHONY BEYTS, and GEORGE GRANT CRAIG, of 31, Great St. Helen's, in the City of London, and of Bombay, in the Empire of India, Shipowners and Merchants, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Beyts, Craig, & Co." and now detained in Her Majesty's Prison, Holloway, in the County of Middlesex, the said Charles Anthony Beyts, residing at 53 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill in the County of Kent, and the said George Grant Craig, residing at Somerleyton Road, Brixton in the County of Surrey. I ARTHUR COOPER of the firm of Cooper Brothers & Co. Chartered Accountants of 14 George Street, Mansion House in the City of London hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and CERTIFIED on the 15th day of July 1892 by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupts.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupts must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupts must be paid to me or to my duly appointed Attorney.

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.

Dated this 19th day of July 1892.

ARTHUR COOPER Trustee
CLARKE RAWLINS & Co. 66 Gresham House Old Broad street London E C Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of ANANDRAO MOROJI alias NANAJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

YASHWANTRAO JANARDON, the maternal grandson of the abovenamed deceased, and the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE.
The 30th Day of July, 1892.
Mr. YESHWANTRAO JANARDON,
Petitioner, (In person).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

Please write for Particulars of the

UNIVERSAL BONUS POLICIES.

The safest and most Economical Assurance obtainable in India.

Risks accepted on First-class Native Lives.

Claims paid immediately on proof of Death.

Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IRON MATERIALS OF GANGWAY (COLUMNS, GIRDERS, &c.)

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store-yard on the Esplanade, consisting of 26 C. I. columns, 20' and 16'18 beams rolled iron, 48' 10' and 6'; 8 plate girders 6½'; ornamental C. I. brackets, chairs, angle iron wedges, bearing rods, iron bolts, pipes, &c.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATEEPURA.

On FRIDAY, the 12th August 1892, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Dayabhoy Tribhowandas and Runchordas Purshotumdas, trustees of the Surat Sudawarat Fund, and with the consent and concurrence of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ashana Saidoo Hingoo and Sayajee Achana Hingoo, Insolvents: and at the risk of the mortgagors, the said Ashana Saidoo Hingoo and Sayajee Ashana Hingoo by virtue of a mortgage deed bearing date the 6th day of August, 1890, and made between the said Ashana Saidoo Hingoo and Sayajee Ashana Hingoo of the one part and the said Dayabhoy Tribhowandas and Runchordas Purshotumdas of the other part, and a further charge, dated 31st December, 1890, and made between the same parties :—

Lot No. 2.

All that and those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, one piece of land, containing by admeasurement 45 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4566, new No. 11014, old Survey No. 4092 and new Survey No. 6559, and the other piece of land containing by admeasurement 51 1-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4557, 4558, new No. 11015, old Survey Nos. 4093, 4094, and new survey No. 658 , in aggregate containing 96 -9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, now in the course of construction, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at 13th Kamateepura Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2072, 2073 and Street No. 82, 84, 86, 88, and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Oomer Kader Khamissa, on the west by the house of Oodgari Bhooma, on the north by the 13th Kamateepura Street aforesaid, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kamateepura Bazaar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1009 and Street Nos. 18, 20, 22, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3215, new No. 1075, old Survey No. 2204 and new Survey No. 5858, and bounded as follows: on the east by Kamateepura Bazaar Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Ramjee Sitiba, on the north by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Yenkoo Baloo, and on the south by 2nd Kamateepura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys to the mortgagees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 9, 1892.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..................	Rs. 26
Six Months......................	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20[illegible] Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price : Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price : Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED

A COMPETENT NATIVE SUB-STORE-KEEPER. Apply sending copies of certificates, to the

MANAGER,
Jodhpore.-Bickaneer Railway, Jodhpore.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS :
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
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SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
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They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s, each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ......£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............	4	„ „
3 Months..............	3	„ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.........Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital .... „	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to " either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881..............£4,673,299	1891 ....£7,894,357
1886..............£5,672,011	

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., " INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—" Lochgorm " Rs. 28, " H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, " C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts..........	Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints............	„ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Test Them Free of Charge.

To introduce Frazer's Sulphur Tablets into India the Proprietors will, until July 1st, 1892, send a sample 1s. 1½d. packet, gratis and post free to every applicant. Send name and address, clearly written and name *Bombay Gazette*, and the packet will be sent per return mail.

Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasantest and most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide, and therefore destroy fever and cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure and aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial and infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes, and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood and skin from within.

The use of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets is especially indicated for children, as they are corrective of children's ailments and also fend them against contagious disorders. They are, moreover, much liked by children, being pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the eye, and yet withal of proved efficacy.

In addition to their valued medicinal and preventive properties, ladies will find Frazer's Sulphur Tablets of unequalled service in improving the skin and complexion. Those who desire a clear, healthy complexion, free from blemish, are particularly recommended to use Frazer's Sulphur Tablets internally and Frazer's Sulphur Soap externally.

Frazer's Sulphur Soap, either scented or unscented, is to be preferred to all soaps for the skin, because it is the purest and absolutely the best. It neither contains an excess of alkali nor fat. It is superfatted, *i.e.*, contains extra cream, especially soothing to the skin; but this gracious emollient is mixed in with the soap during the process of saponification, and is not merely present as a greasy unguent, as in most so-called superfatted soaps. Frazer's Sulphur Soap neither dries nor shrivels the skin, hair, nor nails, but softens and improves them all.

Of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets for internal use, about 600,000 packets were sold in 1891, and it must be patent to every reader that merit, and merit only, could stand such a severe test as our system of free packets until freely stocked by dealers.

One dozen 1s. 1½d. packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets will be sent, post paid, to India, for 15s., neatly packed in a decorated tin box.

Three dozen cakes of Frazer's Sulphur Soap will be sent, carriage paid, for 20s. Each cake of the Scented Sulphur Soap is enclosed in a white card box lettered in gold; the Unscented in green boxes. Orders may be assorted.

All applications for free packets and remittances for Goods required to be made to the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER'S TABLETS, LTD., 11, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

MOORE & CO.'S GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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LANGHAM HOTEL,

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SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum........Rs.	12	Per Annum........Rs.	15
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Sanitation Committee, 3 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lalpoora (s), Nizam (s), and Lindula (s) from Calcutta ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Thisbe sailed yesterday for China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, commencing at 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ionia entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Sutlej entered and the s. s. Thisbe left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

GRANT ROAD Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.—Mr. Edwin W. Fritchley will read a paper at the above Rooms this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject :—" The Crust of the Earth."

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Ganges yesterday ; and the s. s. Ehrenfels, s. s. Clan Macneil, and the Michigan left it on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Lancers	Faust up to Date	Meyer Lutz
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Mazurka	Margaret	Luschmitz
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Valse	Tout a vous	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Kana Bhana and twenty other grooms, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a common gaming-house, at Narayan Daboolkar's oart. The first accused was further charged with keeping the gambling-house. Inspector Saunders stated to his Worship that on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, he went to the stable, and arrested the whole of the accused in the act of gambling. They chose to gamble at such an early hour only to avoid being captured by the police. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, while the others were fined Rs. 3 each.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Bhow Luximan, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of two dhoturs, an umbrella, and a puggree, collectively valued at Rs. 2-8, and belonging to a policeman, No. 994 A. The policeman, who was on duty, at the University Gardens, on Sunday night, left the abovementioned goods in a hut in the garden, and went his rounds. On his return he saw the accused walking away with the articles. The policeman called another sepoy, who arrested the accused. Bhow pleaded guilty, and also admitted several previous convictions for similar offences. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJ. H. T. W. Allatt, Cornwall L. F., has been appointed D.A.A.-G. for Instruction at Shorncliffe.

CAPT. H. G. RICARDO, I Bat. R.H.A., succeeds Maj. Burrows as Adjutant of the Horse Artillery Division at Aldershot.

MAJ. P. H. N. LAKE, 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt., has been appointed D. A. A.-G. of the Dublin District from the 30th prox.

COL. VISCOUNT DOWNE, 10th Hussars, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Col. R. B. Lane, Rifle Brig.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of extra articles of warm clothing for the sanitaria at Taragarh and Khandalla.

CAPT. C. M. LESTER, 1st West Yorkshire Regt., has been appointed Instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military College.

CAPT. N. E. YOUNG, R. A., having succeeded to the command of an Egyptain Horse Artillery Battery, is about to embark for Cairo.

COL. C. W. ROBINSON has left England to assume the Mauritius command. It is proposed that he shall have the rank of Major-General whilst thus employed.

COL. E. EYRE-WILLIAMS succeeds to the command of the 8th Regimental District at Warrington, when Col. A. C. Twentyman, C. B., relinquishes the post on 10th Oct.

CAPT. A. H. TYLDEN-PATTENSON, the Buffs, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Ist Vol. Bn. at Canterbury, vice Maj. F. Smith, whose term expires at the end of Oct.

The Rev. J. H. Moxly, B. A., has vacated the post of Senior Chaplain at Woolwich, and is transferred to Warley, the Rev. C. Gregson, M. A., from Warley, succeeding to the charge of the Woolwich Garrison.

THE following have been selected for Volunteer Adjutancies :—Capt. T. C. Hunt, R. Lancaster Regtr, for 1st V.B., and Capt. Rea, King's Own Scottish Borderers, for 3rd V.B., of their respective regiments.

CAPT R. W. S. Straubenzee, South Wales Borderers, has been selected for appointment as an Instructor in military topography at the Royal Military College, in succession to Capt. B. St. J. Barter, Lincolnshire Regt., who vacates on Sept. 1.

MAJ. R. S. Baden Powell, 13th Hussars, retains his appointment as A.-D.-C. to Sir Augustus Smyth, Governor of Malta, on promotion, but will probably return to his regiment at the end of the year, when Gen. Smyth withdraws from Malta.

THE following gradustes of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, have been recommended for commissions in the army :—For R. E., W. C. Dumble ; for R. A., H. R. V. de Bury ; for Infantry, F. F. Duffus ; and Cavalry, H. W. Clinch.

EXPERIMENTS have been ordered to be carried out at Aden and at Bombay to determine whether telephonic apparatus should be fitted in the Defence Works offices at those stations. As it has not yet been determined whether telephones can be worked successfully during a heavy cannonade from the batteries, the trial will be an interesting one.

THE Adjutant-General has called upon the cavalry regiments serving at home for volunteers willing to go to India to reinforce the ranks of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 7th and 18th Hussars, the supply from the depots being insufficient. No bounty will be given, and the volunteers are required to be men of good character, not under 20, and with at least five years to complete their first period of service.

THE Government of India have, on political grounds, negatived the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, which was recommended by the local Government, to change the title of the 24th (Beluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry to the 24th Bombay Infantry (1st Afghan Regiment); but at the same time expressed a willingness to consider any other designation that may be proposed, should the present title still be considered inappropriate.

LT.-COL. H H SETTLE, R. E., is removed from the list of officers attached to the Egyptian Army, on his appointment to the head of the police ; and Col. Hollen Smith having vacated his appointment, the seniors on Army Establishment will stand in the following order :—Brig.-Gen. H. H. Kitchener, Sirdar ; Col. J. H. Wodehouse, R. A. ; Lt.-Col. A. Hunter, R. Lancaster Regt. ; Lt.-Col. H. M. L. Rundle, R. A. ; and Col. F. J. Kempter, R. Munster Fus.

THE Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool into the loss of the City of Chicago terminated on the 21st ultimo. Judgment was given that the stranding was due to careless navigation, and the master's certificate has been suspended for nine months.

SEVEN thousand magazine rifles have reached India, and sixty-three thousand more are expected to arrive by instalments by the end of next month. Over twenty million cartridges have also arrived, more being on their way. These are loaded with black pellet powder. The machinery for manufacturing this class of cartridge is now in the Indian small arms factories. It will thus be seen that the British troops here, who get the magazine rifle, will not have smokeless powder at first. The instant, however, the Home Army requirements have been met, cordite will be imported to India, and cartridges will be made up with it. The actual manufacture in this country of the new explosive will be a matter of some years probably, as the process is an elaborate one, requiring an enormous supply of pure water.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

AN organ recital was given in Christ Church, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, organist of all Saints, Allahabad. Mr. Faulkner made the old worn-out organ send forth its notes so sweetly and melodiously that no one would believe that the instrument could do so much. The following is the programme :—

Duet	O Lovely Peace	Handel.
Chorus	O Father	
Song	Angels ever bright and fair. (Sung by Miss Bease, Organist, Christ Church)	Handel.
Adagio		Beethoven.
Solo	The Last Chord	Sullivan.
Song	The Chorister. (Sung by Mr. D. Neville, of Allahabad)	Sullivan.
Prelude and Fugue in E Minor		J. S. Bach.
Chorus	See what Love. (Sung by Christ Church Choir)	Mendelssohn.
Theme in E Flat		E. Faulkner.
Hallelujah Chorus		Handel.

Mr. Faulkner treated us to a similar musical performance, in Christ Church, on 13th October last.

Taking advantage of the presence of Messrs. Faulkner and Neville from Allahabad, a concert was got up for Wednesday, the 3rd inst., in aid of the Organ Fund repairs, a few of our local residents assisting. The rain is still keeping on in seasonable showers ; over half the average quantity has already been guaged. A break for a week or so is highly desirable. Agriculturists are busy and expect good *kharif* crops.

A cold-blooded murder was committed in the Civil Station, in Lieut. Oliphant's quarters, on the 23rd ult., by a N.-W. P. *mehter*. The scoundrel wounded very severely with a carving knife a *mehtarani*, in the employ of Mr. Morris, D. S. P. Four wounds were inflicted on the poor woman. The wretch in doing so broke the blade, which had to be extracted. She died on her way to the hospital. Jealousy is said to be the cause. He is to be tried shortly by Mr. Ismay, Additional Commissioner and Sessions Judge.

The Jubbulpore Municipality is gaining a notoriety, and the sooner fresh blood is infused into our local parliament the better. Something is brewing as the Chief Commissioner has not as yet confirmed the elections of 14th May last. It will be well if Mr. MacDonnell ordered a fresh election. Two special meetings were held last week to bring into force the compulsory water-rate scheme, which the Chief Commissioner requested the Municipality to carry out to be "spared the necessity of doing for them what they ought themselves to do without compulsion." This is not all. Our Municipality have also negatived the Chief Commissioner's proposal to introduce the Vaccination Act in the native town, while in the cantonment it is in active operation. Why the Municipality of this station is so headstrong is beyond comprehension. Mr. Lindsay Neill, Commissioner of this Division, was present at the two special meetings last week. As I said, on a former occasion, road-side lamps and naming of the roads have been sanctioned sometime now, and nothing done. Wells without parapets exist, and yet nothing is come to to secure the public from endangering their lives. The Sanitary Commissioner, in his report for 1891, says "drainage is defective, and wells are mostly without parapets." It is to be hoped the Chief Commissioner will insist on the above important works being carried out at once. Unless a radical reform is made in the Municipality it will still, if I may say, be obstructive. It is a well-known fact that the extension of the water-works to the civil station has been long contemplated, and yet the Municipality will not move in the matter which is of vital importance, so long as the native town has pure water and running to waste under the very eyes of the Municipal Commissioners. Mr. MacDonnell is patiently bearing up. Some day we may expect a blow up if matters do not mend, for he says—"The necessity for extending the water-works of Jubbulpore, and of providing a proper system of drainage for the town was pressed upon the Municipality of that town."

August 3.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Short Causes.

275-92—Roughton and B—Damodhur Tapidas and another vs Thakurdass Jugjiwandas and another.
329-92—Little, S N and B—Assur Laljee vs Corejee Sewjee and another.
337-92—Edgelow and G—Shri Kissondas Baldevdas and another vs Sheerdarilal Deokaram.
378-92—Little S N and B—George Snow Lancaster and another vs Sorabjee Eduljee Contractor.

For Further Directions on Commissioners Report.

419-87—Wadia and G—Bhagirthibhai vs Janardhan Ramchunder and others—Little S N and B and P and R.

Postponed Long Causes.

149-92—Bhaishanker and K—Charles A Turner vs Thucker Vassunjee Nandjee and others—P R K, C B and Co, and C M and M.
610-90—Payne G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishanker and K.
555-91—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboosedick and another vs Khutri Isak Fukeer Mahomed.
483-91—In person—Ram Kissondas Nandoo vs Nemchand Kersrichand and another—Bhaishanker and K
290-96—Crawford B and Co—Nandoo Doosa vs Soonderdas Dosa and others—Brown and M.
129-92—Little S F and N—Jugmohundas Vundravandas vs Ambaram Bhogwan and another—Edgelow and G.
123-92—Pestonjee R and K—Otto Martin and others vs Shamjee Veerjee and others—Thakoredas D and C.
130-92—Ardasir H and D—Teheralli Jeewabhoy and others vs Mahomedalli Essubhai and others—Payne G and S.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo—In person.
76-92—Payne G and S—Rampurtab Samrotroy vs Foolibai—D S Garud.
171-92—Roughton and B—Lachmondas Radakisson vs Poonumchand Khushulchand.
712-90—Tyabjee D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gawli and others—Shamrao P.
553-91—Janardhan and A for pauper—Esther alias Abigail vs Nachor Sampson Sanker.
28-92—Tyabjee D and J—Varajlal Khimjee and another vs Hurgovind Chagan—Mansuklal D and J.
15-89—Payne G and S—Bbanjee Baimsey and another vs Soondrabai Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
182-92—Ardasir H and D—Ramnarrayen Nathooram vs Keshewdeo Mulchand—Tyabjee D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Petition for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Chalk, W, and S—For Petitioners—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of Southwell and Austin, Ld. Cumulsey Premjee and another Petitioners—Turner and Hemming for liquidators and shareholders.

Postponed Long Causes.

557-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L. S, F and N.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.
67-91—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Harridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battliwalla vs Phirosha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Ganpabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and K—B and K—In person.

No news has been received for some time concerning Mr. Conway's explorations in Baltistan, writes the Lahore paper, and, as affairs are getting politically unsettled in those regions, news of his continued safety would be welcome. There is no news either of Lord Dunmore and Major Roche, who are also travelling in Central Asia, later than the latter part of June.

FOR the immediate end in view, observes the *Pioneer*, there can be no question that the proposed Mission is more likely to be accepted by the Amir, and to achieve its objects, with Lord Roberts at its head than would have been the case under any other arrangement. The patriotism and fidelity to the strictest sense of duty, which have induced the Commander-in-Chief to offer his services on the occasion, are beyond all praise. No other officer has a tithe of the experience or knowledge of frontier affairs which Lord Roberts can bring to his task : nor is there another name which could be expected to have a tittle of his weight with the Afghan ruler. Abdur Rahman, from one cause and another, has become distrustful and suspicious of the Government of India during the past year ; but he must be sensible of the distinguished consideration implied by the deputation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army to confer with him on Afghan soil, and he must be aware how incalculably such a conference will strengthen his hands in the present crisis. News travels fast in Afghanistan, and by this time it is probable that his misunderstanding with the Government of India is known throughout the country. Strong as he undoubtedly is his power must be weakened by what has happened this summer ; and as he knows quite well the influence which his connection with India has upon the minds of his subjects, he will scarcely run the risk of widening the breach between himself and the British authorities. Rather should his efforts be directed to closing it at this critical period of his reign while there is yet time to do so. Money, arms, munitions of war : those are what he needs to re-establish his authority, and they can come only from India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Parliamentary session was formally opened last night when a brief Speech from the Queen was read.

WITH a view to bringing about the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Ministry, Mr. Asquith is to move a direct vote affirming want of confidence in the present Government.

OWING to the Cocoanut holiday, Mr. Cooper's and Mr. Dastoor's courts were closed yesterday. Mr. Webb disposed of the police cases in the morning.

FIGHTING ending in a reverse to the rebels is reported from Pahang, and the Sultan of that State is expected at Pekan early next month. The Raja of Tringganu has forbidden his people to aid in any way insurgent refugees from Pahang.

THE approximate receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 23rd July 1892, were Rs. 372,778, and the total receipts from 1st April 1892, were Rs. 83,03,703, being a total decrease in 1892, of Rs. 20,675,07.

THE Katha Chaung Embankment, on 126th mile, Prome Railway, has been breached causing inundation over a mile of railway line; extra culverts and other means of outlet are being provided. Several of the minor and temporary bridges on the Mu Valley Extension have been destroyed, and traffic thoroughly disorganized.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week ending 30th July were Rs. 7,31,358-15-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,96,902-10-1. Decrease, Rs. 65,543-11-1. Miles open week ending 30th July, 1892, 1,558½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 30th July, 1892, Rs. 469-4-4. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 522-6-2. Decrease, Rs. 53-1-10. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 30th July, 1892, 32,17,430-7-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 1st August, 1891, Rs. 38,59,950-14-3. Decrease, Rs. 6,42,520-7-3.

THE Darjeling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd July, were Rs. 11,381. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 11,214. Increase, Rs. 167. Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 223-2-6. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 219-14-4. Increase, Rs. 3-4-2. Receipts from 1st to 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 35,578. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 36,168. Decrease, Rs. 590.

THE new Law College building at Madras is to be erected on the Esplanade to the west of the new High Court building, and will be of the same architectural design. The line of buildings will then stretch from opposite Popham's Broadway to Parry's Corner.

AN action was recently raised in the Supreme Court, Shanghai, before Chief Justice Hannen, by the American Trading Company against the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Limited, for breach of contract in connection with some transactions in exchange contracts. The amount sued for was Tls. 38,097,93. Evidence was heard at great length, and Chief Justice Hannen has now given judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

THERE has been a recrudescence of the anti-foreign placard business in Hunan, which is said to be the work of the notorious Chou Han, the man whom the authorities, under great pressure, recently pretended to punish for a similar "aberration" which led to the anti-foreign riots of last year. The new placards are more filthy and virulent than those previously published, and it appears that the authorities are doing nothing to prevent their publication, the reason being, of course, that they are fully in sympathy with these vile attempts to incite popular hatred of foreigners.

THE probable list of military officers for employment at Gilgit includes Major Daniell (Corps of Guides), Captain Sandbach and Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere (Royal Engineers), Captain Hutchinson (6th Punjab Infantry), Lieutenant the Hon. C. E. Bruce of the 5th Gurkhas, now with Mr. Conway's Alpine party, and Lieutenants Cockerill (28th Punjab Infantry), Douglas (2nd Bengal Lancers), Porteous (9th Bengal Infantry), Harman (4th Sikhs), Drummond (2nd Gurkhas). Captain Kaye, R. A., now at Jammu, and another artillery officer, probably Lieutenant R. St. G. Gorton, already at Gilgit, will be attached to the Kashmir Mountain Battery. The officers who will remain at Gilgit are Major Twigg (Staff Officer.) Lieutenants Duncan (23rd Pioneers), Taylor (3rd Sikhs), and Williams (43rd Gurkhas). The detachment of 200 of the 15th Sikhs, who will relieve the 5th Gurkhas, will be under command of Captain O'Brien, who will be accompanied by Captain Trevor and Lieutenant Gordon.

AN ingenious device will be adopted during the forthcoming naval manœuvres for the purpose of determining whether or not a torpedo really hits an enemy's vessel and puts her out of action, and thereby avoiding the disputes which have arisen on all previous occasions. Each torpedo boat will carry four Fiume Mark IV. Whiteheads. Instead of the usual wooden heads that are fitted for peace operations, the projectiles will be equipped with collision heads weighted with water to represent the explosion charge, and as the new fittings are made of thin copper they will telescope on impact, and consequently register the hit. At the rear a Holme's light will be attached which will flame as soon as the torpedo rises to the surface, and, by indicating the position of the missile, will facilitate its recovery. The usual monthly harbour reliefs are to be suspended during the partial mobilisation, and the returns respecting them are not to be rendered until after the paying off of the ships temporarily commissioned. The appointments of officers to the Hero, single turret ship, at Portsmouth, has been cancelled, as it is not intended to mobilise her.

THE wreck of the American liner City of Chicago, off Kinsale, has been looted. The store-room has been broken into, and bottled beer and tobacco stolen. Large quantities of meat, bacon, and merchandise have been found floating about, and some fishermen, escaping the vigilance of the coastguards, have been selling the bacon for 1d. per lb. An inquiry into the loss of the City of Chicago was opened on July 19. Captain Redford suggested, as a probable cause of the disaster, that the vessel was ahead of her reckoning, and that fog might have deceived him as to the distance of the headlands.

THE Papal Encyclical relative to the approaching Columbus celebration was officially published in Rome on July 18. It orders a special mass to be celebrated in Spain, Italy, and America on the 12th of October, and the bishops of other nations are invited to take similar measures.

THE sale of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads" is understood to have brought that fortunate author £1,000, and even now, according to the *Daily Chronicle*, when the novelty of the volume has worn off, it has a steady sale of 300 to 400 copies a week.

AT the London Costers' Donkey Show the other day, Mr. H. M. Stanley stated that he had been enabled to pass through a savage district in Africa, half as large as England, by means of a donkey named Mirambo, who used to bray in stentorian tones at the word of command and frighten all the natives. This may be considered to be a remarkable instance of the converse of the fable—the lion in the ass's skin.

A BAND of brigands, whose chief is known as Athanasius, and who robbed an Orient express train, obtained great notoriety a little more than a year ago. According to news from Sofia a member of the gang has been taken prisoner at Dubnitza. His name is Dimo Todor Baja, and he confesses that he received 1,110 francs—about £45—of the ransom money, half of which he buried in a forest near Tirnova, while with the rest he meant to set up a small business in Bulgaria. He declares that he knows nothing of the whereabouts of Athanasius.

THE United States Presidential Election is fixed for Nov. 8.

PRINCE MOURONSI, the Russian member of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt, has resigned.

THE Chilian Government have, it is stated, agreed to pay an indemnity of 75,000 dols. gold for the attack made on the crew of the United States warship Baltimore.

SECRET instructions (the *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent states) have recently been sent to the managers of all the Russian railways not to enter into contracts with foreign firms, nor to admit foreigners into their service.

SIR D. PROBYN, treasurer of the Gordon Boys' Home, has received £600 as the first instalment of the profits resulting from the sale of the Queen's letter to the nation on the death of the Duke of Clarence. Her Majesty has forwarded her annual subscription of £25 to the Home.

THE German Emperor went out last Friday 15th ultimo to hunt whales, and his ship was fortunate in securing a whale 54ft. in length.

IT has been determined to enclose the remains of the late Duke of Clarence in a sarcophagus in St. George's Memorial Chapel, Windsor, where they now lie.

THE Orient express train from Berlin, while crossing the bridge over the river Neisse, near Oppeln, on the morning of July 16, the *Standard's* correspondent says, left the rails and then came into collision with a goods train. The pullman car was wrecked, and three cars fell over the embankment, injuring some of the passengers.

MR. CLEVELAND, in publicly accepting the nomination by the Democrats for the Presidency of the United States on July 20, denounced the present system of Protection as unjust to working men, whilst it enriched the few, and insisted that no plan of tariff legislation must be tolerated which has for its object a forced contribution from the earnings of the masses to swell the accumulation of the favoured few.

SOME Russian documents which have just been communicated for publication to the Bulgarian Government organ, the *Svoboda* by a Russian whom the Sofia correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* describes as thoroughly familiar with the recent secret history of his country, have, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, attracted the greatest attention in Vienna, because, if genuined, they prove beyond doubt that the revolts in the Crivoscie and the Herzegovina in 1881, in which so many Austrian soldiers fell victims to the barbarous cruelty of the mountaineers, were directly fostered by the St. Petersburg Government, with the approval of the present Czar himself.

THE season for the sale of new grain has opened inauspiciously. *Beerbohm* reports offers of new American wheat for shipment in July, August and September at 30s to 30s. 6d. per 480lb., cost, freight, and insurance, the lowest start ever made. Last year the corresponding prices were 35s. 6d. to 36s. The world's wheat crop last year was about 273,000,000 qrs., and this year the estimate for the eight principal producing countries is 205,000,000 qrs. (America 65,000,000 qrs.) Since 1887 the world's consumption of wheat has increased by more than 7,000,000 qrs. But, in the face of contradictory reports from Russia, no confidence can be felt in estimates from that country. The report of the Agricultural Department, to the effect that the winter crop of Russia, is a good one, and the spring crop up to the average, is hardly credible. Should it prove correct, however, and the American crop reach, 520,000,000 bushels, the prospect of better prices, in spite of the great deficiency in India, will be very poor, as Europe, apart from Russia, will produce a great deal more wheat than was grown last season.

So far, remarks the *Lancet*, as our knowledge of English history in this century and the last goes, there has only been one octogenarian premier—Lord Palmerston—who died at his post in his eighty-first year. Several of our eminent statesmen in this century—not one in the last—who had in their time been Prime Ministers attained to this longevity. Henry Addington (Lord Sidmouth, son of Dr. Addington) died at eighty-seven, the Duke of Wellington died at eighty-two, Lord Grey at eighty-one, Lord Russell at eighty-six ; but long before their decease they betook themselves to that "blest retirement" which the poet tells us is such a "friend to life's decline." We are no politicians, but we cannot be insensible to prodigies of power at four score. In this sense we regard with keen interest the recent mental and physical feats of Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian campaign. He has already "beaten the record ;" and if he is to be again Prime Minister of England we shall regard the achievement as one of which the English race may be proud. Such a statement involves no medical approval of men even of Mr. Gladstone's strength engaging in political strife at eighty-two. But from a physiological point of view, such power and pluck can only excite admiration, and we heartily hope that they may suffer neither harm nor discredit by the experiment.

THE following wills were proved in England in the week preceding the departure of the mail :—Mr. C. Edward Flower, £157,731 (Mr. Flower bequeaths to the De la Warre Exhibition Fund of Stratford-on-Avon £1,400 for a scholarship, and to the Shakespeare Memorial Library Fund £1,000) ; Mr. James Firby, £24,000 ; Mrs Alfred James Corry, C.E., £3,000 ; Sir James Joseph Allport, £193,074 ; Mr. Arthur Jeffery Morrie, £15,626 ; Mr. John Evans, J.P., £75,000 Mr. Robert David Fowler, £65,000 ; Mr. John Anderson, £57,000 ; Lieut.-Col. William Thomas Francis Agnew-Wallace, Bart., £50,000. The late Lieut.-Col. Leopold Grimston Paget, of Park Homer, Wimborne Minster, J.P. and D.L., who died last month, aged sixty-eight years, and had served through the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-9, has bequeathed to his son Harold the diamond pin given to him when a boy by her present Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to his son Alwyn the prints of the Queen and the Prince Consort given to the testator's sister, the Hon. Matilda Paget, by the Queen, after the death of the Prince Consort. He bequeaths to his son Ralph a copy of "Our Life in the Highlands" by the Queen, with her Majesty's writing on the fly leaf giving the book to Miss Paget (one of the maids-of-honour to the Queen), and "this book," the testator adds, "may some day have a value of its own when dear old England will probably have no king or queen.

"THE Black Parliament" is no sooner dead, says the *Pall Mall*, than a constituency is found to elect—and to elect with enthusiasm—a man who rests under the blackest charges of perfidy and baseness. The Liberal party has only purged itself, out of deference in large measure to the Nonconformist conscience, of Mr. Parnell, to find itself recruited, in large measure by means of the local representatives of that conscience, by a man beside whom, if he be guilty at all, Mr. Parnell was well nigh immaculate. To a logical person, who judges others by his own standard, the conduct of the Foresters of Dean must indeed seem astonishing enough. Either, such a person will say, they believe Sir Charles Dilke to be innocent—in which case they would assuredly have required him to establish his innocence, as he had pledged himself to do ; or they believe him to be guilty, in which case their enthusiasm for him is only explicable on the theory that what is black to the rest of the world is shining bright in the Forest of Dean. . . . If Sir Charles Dilke be innocent, he is the most injured of all the noble army who ever wore a martyr's crown. But the days of long-suffering martyrdom are over. The law courts are open to redress wrongs ; and nobody ever pledged himself more emphatically to avail himself of such redress than Sir Charles Dilke. What conceivable reason can anybody who believes Sir Charles to be innocent discover why he should be so quixotic as not to seek the vindication of his honour—not only for his own sake, but for that (as he himself has said) of wife and son—in the law courts ? No such reason is discoverable, and anybody therefore who believed Sir Charles Dilke to be innocent was logically bound to urge him to establish his innocence in the appointed way.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

FROM further details to hand from Virpur, says the "Kathiawar Times," it would appear that the barwatiahs, some fifteen or twenty, after crossing Ribda had put in appearance, at a place called "Nawlakhi" on the bank of the River Sapamati, about two miles from the village. A cultivator, by caste Khand, bringing this information the Thakore Sahib of Virpur with twelve sowars, ten policemen and some villagers went to the place, but the barwatiahs were not to be found there : marks of their having been there and the signs of smoking, &c., seemed however to confirm the impression that they were there. As they had crossed the river their foot-prints could not be traced. On inquiry they learned from a cultivator that he had heard shots fired and even a peacock killed in the vicinity. On proceeding thither the peacock feathers were found, but the barwatiahs were not there. The Thakore Sahib then sent some men to Soora Hill and himself and other men went to the Goria Hill. Those on the Soora Hill made signs that the dacoits appeared in a stone quarry. Both the parties joined and made towards the quarry. In the meanwhile the dacoits were seen abandoning their position and proceeding in the direction of Selooka. There on a hill the barwatiahs got some cultivators to put up a barricade and they hoisted their flag thereon. The Thakore Sahib and his men followed them and surrounded the place on all points except the south, where men could not be placed, and wrote to his Kamdar to inform the matter to the Political Agent, the Prant officer, and to ask for assistance from Jamnagar, Gondal and Nawagadh (Junagadh). Fire was opened on both sides. At 8 o'clock ten men from Nawagadh arrived with a Fouzdar, but as usual the barwatiahs gave them the slip. After they left assistance reached from Jamnagar and Gondal. The next day (Tuesday) the foot-prints of the docoits were traced at Patdya Padar ; and on that evening arrived the Agency Police Superintendent, two cavalry officers with squads of troops. Nowagadh and Gondal men were also there. While they were scrutinizing the spot previously occupied by the dacoits information reached them that the dead body of a man had been found near Jetpore. The barwatiahs then escaped towards Girnar, where they had a conflict with the police as mentioned above.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Taylor, Lt-Col. Bo, 2nd, R D Fus, to join, from Home.
Pengree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from England.
Birch, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from England.
Georges, Capt, 3rd Ms Lancers, on leave, from Europe.
Bairbridge, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from England.
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Ms, A G's Dept, on leave, from England.
Fisher, Lieut, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from England.
Wolseley, Brig-Genl, Ms, Dist Staff, from leave, from Australia.

AUGUST 8.

Leeshingten, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Dn Gds, to join Depot, from Rawal Pindi.
Fulton, 2nd Lt, Bengal, to join from New Zealand.
Braid, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Georges, Capt, Ms, 5th M Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Fisher, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, off leave, to Deesa.
Pengree, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th August, 1892.

1. Major and Adjutant T W C Leathem, having reported his arrival, has taken over the duties of Adjutant from Captain J P Baird from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August, 1892.

1. Drills.—The following drills will take place this week :—

Byculla Head-quarters.
To-day (Tuesday), 9th inst., 5-45 p.m.—25 pr. Gun-drill.
Thursday, 11th inst., 8-45.—Theoretical instructions.
Friday, 12th inst., 8-45 p.m.—Carbine-drill.

Fort Head-quarters.
Wednesday, 10th inst., 6-30 p.m.—Theoretical instructions.
Friday, 12th inst., 9 p.m.—Carbine-drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 5th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division of No. 2 Company :—No. 267 Gro. H. B. Rendle.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 30th July, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 24,61,165-4-0 Public Deposits at Branches " 29,37,983-13-2	53,99,149	1	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	233,72,861	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,51,031	6	1
Sundries	1,63,565	6	10
Total Rs.	415,91,603	13	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	71,77,530	14	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,553	11	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	86,42,089	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,26,451	10	7
Bills discounted and purchased	48,69,233	7	0
Balances with other Banks	10,05,219	4	10
Bullion	9,932	8	1
Dead Stock	2,87,137	8	5
Stamps	13,254	9	8
Sundries	39,423	6	11
	219,12,872	2	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	166,78,736	11	6
Total Rs.	415,91,608	13	8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Communication with Burma cut off owing to interruption of all lines.

Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	12	p.m.	7	49
Teheran	8	1	56 p.m.	...	57
Suez	8	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 8th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	33	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	13	...	1
" Madras	..	15	...	1

THE *Mahratta* writes :—"A cobra is a rarity in Utacamund. Where there is cold, such insects are rarely found."

COLONEL A. J. T. WELCHMAN, Bengal General List of Infantry, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, has permission to retire on the 16th August next.

THE breach caused by floods between Khasawalla and Chunnoo on the Multan section of the North-Western Railway has not been repaired yet. The line is said to be under water for two miles. The authorities continue to tranship mails and passengers to Lahore and Multan at Kassawalla. The Karachi mails, therefore, continue to arrive several hours late every day. The delay in restoring through communication is due to continuous rain. A breach also exists on the Sind-Sagar section, near Golpore, and restrictions against booking mails, passengers and goods to that section *via* Khushab are still in force.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	46	45	41	90	39	67	39	7
Monday, August 8	1	5	0	80	1	8	1	60
Total	47	50	42	70	40	75	40	67
Total fall to 8th August 1891	67	25	51	46	54	42	48	74
Total fall to 8th August 1890	62	17	66	28	63	60	51	69

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·665	S E	2	87·1	78·1	93	0·09	10·06	−5·27
Agra	29·681	S E	2	87·6	77·0	91	2·03	13·88	−2·75
Cawnpore	29·711	E S E	3	85·0	78·1	91	0·31	18·39	..
Allahabad	29·658	E S E	5	83·5	78·3	84	...	[illegible]	..
Jhansi	29·678	Calm	1	89·4	75·7	91	1·30	21·85	−0·36
Jacobabad	29·608	S E	5	91·0	79·2	84	...	3·96	+1·67
Karachi	29·629	W S W	14	85·0	78·8	95	0·18	11·51	+7·14
Ajmere	29·700	W	5	86·7	77·1	93	0·02	9·89	−3·02
Deesa	29·717	S W	10	88·2	76·3	81	0·18	20·71	+5·76
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	29·720	Calm	11	83·0	76·8	93	0·12	5·81	..
Neemuch	29·733	S W	7	83·8	74·6	93	0·09	11·55	−5·11
Indore	29·738	S W	3	85·0	72·1	88	...	14·44	−4·91
Saugor	29·694	S W	4	84·9	73·2	95	0·10	27·79	+2·44
Jubbulpore	29·724	S W	3	80·1	71·6	93	0·52	31·14	−4·39
Hoshangabad	29·717	S W	3	80·3	74·7	93	0·14	31·80	−1·65
Khandwa	29·739	W	4	85·7	76·3	88	...	14·65	−2·85
Raipur	29·735	S W	4	86·0	74·6	84	0·54	31·25	−0·37
Nagpur	29·733	S S W	6	81·8	73·9	95	0·36	20·45	−7·67
Amraoti	29·746	W	4	81·0	71·9	93	0·44	22·46	+2·29
Akola	29·761	N W	8	84·1	72·3	95	0·12	28·23	+9·32
Surat	29·728	S E	L	88·0	76·0	91	0·38	37·00	+10·34
Malegaon	29·763	S W	7	86·3	72·2	82	0·14	9·33	−1·46
Bombay	29·783	S S E	13	80·2	76·0	93	0·97	40·86	−11·21
Poona	29·819	W	11	78·1	69·0	89	0·22	18·67	+6·41
Sholapur	29·815	W	9	86·8	70·1	84	0·23	10·17	−1·27
Ratnagiri	29·801	W N W	7	84·4	74·9	99	1·79	77·35	+6·54
Belgaum	29·839	W S W	...	72·7	64·9	91	0·18	26·25	−0·02
Goa	29·833	N W	13	83·0	73·4	95	1·31	63·39	...
Karwar	29·851	Calm	2	81·1	71·4	92	1·99	74·36	−7·59
Mangalore	29·898	Calm	1	77·8	71·9	93	3·18	65·34	−13·14
Calicut	29·910	Calm	4	84·2	72·7	94	0·59	77·58	+8·87
Cochin	29·930	E S E	M	79·7	72·7	94	2·44	63·55	+7·08
Bangalore	29·919	S W	6	77·2	65·0	93	0·35	9·42	+1·01
Secunderabad	29·815	W N W	7	81·1	67·9	88	1·21	17·02	+3·98
Masuliptm	29·794	W S W	7	85·5	74·1	93	1·40	14·66	+2·59
Bellary	29·846	W	10	87·4	73·9	66	...	5·52	+2·60
Cuddapah	29·838	N E	..	86·0	71·7	86	0·63	15·74	+7·85
Madras	29·851	S	9	85·2	74·7	89	0·09	10·68	+3·17
Coimbatore	29·883	W	5	86·3	68·3	93	...	3·27	−0·05
Trichinopoly	29·883	Calm	3	91·3	71·4	82	0·12	4·91	+1·12
Negapatam	29·855	W S W	1	89·0	72·2	84	0·30	6·24	+2·01
Colombo	29·935	S W	6	85·5	76·5	79	...	8·18	+7·57

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. — 1·52 (50·81) ; E. G. H. — 1·08 (40·67) ; G. T. H. — 0·80 (35·83) ; C. P. — 0·97 (40·86).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Deesa, the barometer has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all places. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast and lowest readings in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Bombay, Cochin, Delhi, Cawnpore, Agra and Allahabad, north-easterly at Cuddapah, southerly at Madras and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to fresh at Veraval, Bombay, Goa and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, and 10 at Khandwa and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest maximum was 91° at Jacobabad and Trichinopoly. The night temperature variations are small in almost all places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore and Belgaum (65°). The air is very damp, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. There has been pretty general rain in all districts except locally at Jacobabad, Bellary, Coimbatore, Khandwa and Indore. The principal amounts reported are:—3·18 at Mangalore, 2·44 at Cochin, 2·03 at Agra 1·99 at Karwar, 1·79 at Ratnagiri, 1·40 at Masulipatam, 1·31 at Goa, 1·30 at Jhansi and 1·21 inches at Secunderabad. Monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country, and rain may be expected in all districts, except in Upper Sind and a few stations in the Madras Presidency. Abnormals indicate the probable existence of a depression over the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

During the past two days the barometric changes have been small, and the general distribution of the pressure has been very steady. Readings are highest in the extreme South, lowest in the Western direction, and relatively low in the Gangetic plain. Winds are blowing from the normal monsoon directions in all parts of the Country throughout both days, but the force is moderate and gradually decreasing. The mean temperature has been low in almost all provinces, the greatest deficiency being in North-West India. Rain has been exceptionally general throughout the country, but has been rather scattered in the Punjab and light and partial in Bengal. The heaviest fall reported to-day is 5·3 inches in Peshawar, which station, since the begining of monsoon, has received nineteen and a-half inches, instead of the normal two and a-quarter inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·708
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	310
Fall of Rain	1·35
Total fall during month	3·40
" " year	40·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Aug.	0·41

* From midnight to midnight

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 30, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,157	26,482	1,675	..	...	10,359
Goods	31,258	27,276	3,982	..	...	5,974
Other earnings	6,180	2,699	3,481	...	2,400	...
Weekly total	65,595	56,457	9,138	..	..	..
Aggregate	2,81,521	2,95,355	..	..	...	13,834

THE negotiations for a commercial treaty between Portugal and Spain are reported to have collapsed. The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Portugal have (a telegram from Lisbon says) been temporarily suspended.

M. EUGENE REVILLOUT, the well-known Egyptologist, is on the point of publishing the oration of Hyperides against Athenogenes, which he was fortunate enough to discover in a papyrus manuscript offered to him for sale nearly four years ago, and acquired, owing to his representations, by the Louvre.

AT the funeral of the New Zealand jockey, Walter Clifford, which took place at Hastings, N.Z., before a large and representative gathering, the Rev. Mr. Hobbs after eulogising the deceased jockey, said it was a mistaken supposition that the church was not for racing men, and those who were under this impression should disabuse themselves of the idea. They wished to carry out that straightness of character held by the deceased. His congregation was largely composed of racing men, who were strong in forwarding sport. He could see no reason why a man could not follow the sport and still attend his church. The Rev. gentleman had nothing to say against the sport properly conducted, but it had many attendant evils which it was necessary and desirable to eliminate from it. He concluded by exhorting his hearers to endeavour to bring about a purer state of things, and to be perfectly straight in all their transactions.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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PRICE................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.

THE latest Commercial and Financial news to hand by wire was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and our local markets and Banks have been closed to-day for the *Cocoanut* holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Isleworth, 1,716 tons, Captain J Garson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Jedda, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th July), via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (13th July), via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr T H Dodd as cabin passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents
S.S. City of Edinburg	2102	Frame	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Mobile	916	McAdam	B	B & P S N Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
,, Caradale	2269	Dickman	D	W& A Graham &Co
,, Bormida	1499	Sussini	E	F Bozzoni
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
,, Taif	874	Hannah	G	H Cassum
H M I M S Magdala	...	......	H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
,, Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
,, Brahmani	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Ganges	4168	Alderton	M	P & O Co
,, La Seyne	1151	Blanc	N	A Simon
,, Trevorian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
,, Manica	1779	Briggs	P	F Muir & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. B. Hall	2494	Barnes	1	E Bates & Co
,, Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham &Co
,, Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
,, Lombardy	1570	Cole	5	P & O Co
,, Arroyo	2307	Samuel	6	W& A Graham & Co
,, Thisbe	1789	Kossovich	7	A L S N Co
,, QueenofIndia	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Mary Beyts	2434	Bice	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bokhara	1696	Sams	15	P & O Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	17	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, July 13.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, July 16.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Thisbe (s)	Kossovich	China, &c.

The Steamer Ganges entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Belfast ss	Candlish	Port not mentioned.
	Gaekwar s	Bannatyne	Liverpool, June 29.
	Purnea s	England	Moulmein, July 25.
	Orion s	Lang	Liverpool, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.—Steamers Nerbudda and Africa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Loodiana s	....	Calcutta.
4	Niemen s	....	Calcutta.
5	Clan Grant s	....	Glasgow.
	Merkara s	....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
4	Niemen s	....	Colombo.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
25	Dragoman s	Pole	Aden
	Tanjore s	Barren	Jeddah via Aden
	City of Dundee s	Hally	Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay.
26	Arthur Head s	Tomlinson	Port Said
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Bombay s	Robertson	Perim
27	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay
28	Naseri s	Hughes	Jeddah via Aden
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
29	Urbino s	Kerr	Hull via Bombay
30	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay
Aug.			
1	Aurora s	Davies	Aden
2	Assyria s	Skinner	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

July.			
25	Rowtor s	King	Port Said for orders
	Tanjore s	Barren	Bombay
26	Brunfels s	Tiggi	Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen
27	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf
	City of Dundee s	Halley	Liverpool via Bombay
28	Naseri s	Hughes	Bombay
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
30	Trevalgan s	Handy	Port Said for orders
	Dragoman s	Pole	Port Said for orders
	Bombay s	Robertson	Port Said for orders
	Arthur Head s	Tomlinson	Hull and Amsterdam
	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay
Aug.			
1	Urbino s	Kerr	Hull

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Aurora, Davies, Ralli Brothers, not known.
,, Assyria, Skinner, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Beyts s—800 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 91 bales hemp, S Kayamally.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—39 cwts fennelseed and 21 cwts cudoo, Quan Lun Eaoo; 15 cwts prunes, and 6 cwts galls, M Dawoodbhoy; 19 cwts cloves, E Passia and Co; 85 cwts sandalwood, J M Sowjee; 125 cwts onions, N Framjee; 75 cwts onions, H A Aboo; 67 bales twist, Tata and Co; 351 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, C Ebram and Co: 8 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Bormida s—897 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram and Co; 180 bales twist, Oriental S and N Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—32 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 95 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

Bokhara s—149 bales piece goods, and 51 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 72 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, E J Ebraham; 33 bales piece goods, T Mooljee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Bormida s—30 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 26TH JULY TO 1ST AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

LaSeyne s, (Aden)—3,039 cwts jowaree, 121 cwts barley; and 231 lbs tea.

Arara s, (Liverpool)—767 bales wool, 96,940 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwt bones.

St Hubert s, (Amsterdam)—20,169 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, and 44,895 cwts wheat.

Rowtor s, (Port Said)—64,362 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—360 pieces prints.

Carradale s, (London)—6 pieces prints.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods and 1281 pieces prints.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—26 pieces prints.

Afghan s, (London)—243 pieces prints.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—680 pieces grey goods, 2,501 pieces white goods, and 2,120 pieces prints.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—1,600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

Braunfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—7,737 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—33,161 pieces grey goods, 12,990 pieces white goods, 7,602 pieces prints, 30,000 lbs grey yarns, 10,700 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 8 cwts spelter, 25 cwts copper and cwts yellow metal.

City of Dundee s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—15,028 pieces grey goods, 24,723 pieces white goods, 28,381 pieces prints, 6,749 lbs grey yarns, 13,300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,611 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, 1,840 cwts steel, and 200 tons coals.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—8,298 pieces grey goods, 1,714 pieces white goods, 221 pieces prints, and 25 cwts copper.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 7.

10 p.m. .... 78·5

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

6 a.m. .... 76·4
10 a.m. .... 77·7
2 p.m. .... 81·4
4 p.m. .... 76·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BELGAUM.

BIRTH.

GREANY—August 6, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CATOR—PRINSEP—July 14, at St Luke's, Chelsea, F H Cator, of Elm-park-gardens, to Letitia, widow of C Prinsep, India Office.

HARVEY—WILSON—On the 19th July, 1892, at St Matthias' Church, Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev Canon Procter, Vicar of Richmond, Alice Constance Wilson, daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel George Powell Thomas, Indian Army, and widow of Claveli W Wilson, Esq, of Koyah Cachar, India, to Charles Hamilton Harvey, Deputy Surgeon-General, Ret.

SEDGWICK—ROBINSON—July 13, at the Cathedral, Armagh, Adam Sedgwick, Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Laura, daughter of Capt Robinson, Armagh, late Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—July 1, at Port Said, on his way home from Ciprus, Lieut-Col Charles Sibbald Buchanan, son of the late Maj-Gen Buchanan, Royal Artillery, and of Mrs Buchanan, of Hampton Court Palace.

BOLTON—July 15, at Sidmouth, Devon, Col J S D Bolton, Bombay Staff Corps, son of Col J Bolton, late 75th and 67th Regts Native Infantry.

BUCKERIDGE—July 5, at Aberdovey, Edward, son of late T D Buckeridge, Inniskilling Dragoons, and grandson of the late Col J Buckeridge, 65th Regt, Equery-in-Waiting to his late Majesty King George III.

KENNEDY-PURVIS—July 17, at Sydenham, Mary Jane Kennedy-Purvis, widow of A Purvis, late Madras Civil Service, and of Parsham House, Suffolk, aged 69.

ORR—July 18, at Hemel Hempstead, Annie, wife of J W Orr, of West Cromwell-road, and of Bombay.

PEYTON—July 21, in London, Major-General W Peyton, Madras Staff Corps.

SPEAR—July 19, at Folkestone, Rev J Spear, Retired Bengal Chaplain.

WINN—July 16, at Ramsgate, F D W Winn (late Indian Navy), aged 84.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1892.

IT is not easy to realise that the Zhob Valley, hundreds of miles in length, which British enterprise has surveyed for a railway to cost from four to six crores, only became British territory two years ago. Captain I. MacIvor has the honour of furnishing the first Administration Report of the Zhob Agency, and he very usefully places on record the brief history of our relations with the tribesmen of that great valley. The narrative is interesting, showing how wild tribes, inhabiting wilder districts, are brought under the civilising influences of neighbours who would willingly, if possible, avoid the thankless task of taming and controlling them. We first came in contact with the Zhobis during the Afghan War of 1878-79, when they were under the chief authority of a certain Shah Jehan, a sainted fakir and miracle-worker, of great force of character. He was hostile to the British as a non-Mahomedan Power, and it was necessary to take precautions lest he should trouble the line of communication. With the exception of occasional annoyance from small bands of Pathans nothing serious occurred until one of our columns was returning through the Thull Chotiali route in 1879, when Sir Robert Sandeman who accompanied the column heard that Shah Jehan was advancing with 4,500 men to attack it. Half the troops marched against him and defeated his force with heavy loss. Shah Jehan sent a written submission, but declined to come in. There were further troubles after the murder of Cavagnari at Kabul. Captain Showers was murdered, and two hundred Pathans attacked and looted the camp of Lieutenant Fuller. After the termination of the Afghan War we took over the district of Thull Chotiali, which is separated only by a low range of hills from the Zhob territory. A series of outrages culminated in an attack upon the coolies employed on the works undertaken, showed that it was necessary to bring Shah Jehan to his bearings, and a military expedition under Sir O. V. Tanner entered the Zhob country, where its presence created a great sensation. Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied the force, and his hand may be seen in the arrangements effected. Shah Jehan fled to the northern hills, and his cousin, head of the Jagezai family, whom he had overruled, made his submission and was nominated Sirdar and Ruler of Zhob; all the leading men except Shah Jehan, and one or two others promising to support him and put a stop to raids. Shah Jehan's fort was blown up, and the Kakar tribe, the most fanatical, and addicted to Ghaziism, was punished by a heavy fine. An agreement was come to that the Government of India should be at liberty to occupy the Bori Valley the following year, so that a frontier road might be constructed from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin. In 1885, Shah Jehan paid his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman at Sibi, and promised to be the loyal ally of the British Government.

All would have gone well with the protected Chief had not his dissolute cousin collected a band of followers, and commenced a career of plunder and outrage. This individual whose name was Dost Mahomed, was joined by young men of a fanatical spirit, and all who fancied they had grievances against their Maliks. They became a formidable band of robbers, whom the well-disposed inhabitants could not control. They continually attacked the Hindustani and Punjabi coolies constructing the frontier road. A Chief who succeeded in dislodging Dost Mahomed, followed in his footsteps, and harassed the road-makers. In 1888, Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, with an escort slightly strengthened marched along the new road. Most of the Maliks made their submission. Sir Robert Sandeman made a military tour of observation and pitched his camp at Azerai where he assembled a Durbar. He announced that those sections of tribes proved guilty of raiding should pay a fine, to be awarded as compensation to the sufferers. The Mandokhels presented a petition to be taken under British protection, and offered to pay any revenue that might be decided upon. Soon afterwards Shah Jehan and the leading men met Sir Robert Sandeman, and presented him with a petition setting forth that they were unable to keep peace and maintain order, and praying that the British Government might be pleased to take them under its protection, for which they would pay a revenue. Up to this time the only object of our dealings with the Zhobis had been to keep order on the frontier, but the visit of the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Robert Sandeman "convinced the authorities of the great importance of possessing the Zhob Valley from a military and strategic point of view." That Valley turns the whole of the Suleiman range and dominates the tribes occupying the mountain, and the important passes through them to the south, while it also flanks the great Gomal caravan route to Ghuzni and Kandahar. Besides these considerations, it had become sufficiently evident that the tranquility of the frontier could not be assured without the occupation of the Zhob country. In the year 1889, two of the most important tribes on the Upper Zhob fell out, and General Prendergast, then officiating Agent, marched to the spot, and settled the feud. In order to put an end to these perpetual disturbances the Government of India decided to accept the offer of the people, and occupy the Zhob country, opening up the Gomal route, so as to render it practicable for communication with Afghanistan. A small expedition, scarcely exceeding a thousand men, proceeded in the cold weather of 1889-90 to Apozai, where Sir Robert Sandemen held a Durbar. He explained that the Government had listened to the request, that we should come to the Zhob country, and establish there the same peace and order which prevailed in the rest of Beluchistan. The 23rd Pioneers at once commenced the laying out of a road to the Gomal, and the building of a new station near Apozai, now known as Fort Sandeman Captain MacIvor was appointed the first Political Agent of Zhob, and was directed to distribute to the Mandokhels the sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum sanctioned by the Government of India. After some hesitation, most of the jirghas of the tribes came in, and Mr. Bruce, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, distributed amongst them the details of the service which they were required to render. The country was divided into four tahsils, for the administration of which the Political Agent was granted the assistance of an Assistant Political and two native assistants, with the necessary office establishments. Police and postal services were organised, and a local budget drawn up. The estimated revenue was Rs. 1,85,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,84,000 to 31st March, 1891. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 2,35,000—an increase of over half a lakh on the estimate, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,40,000, showing a saving of Rs. 44,000. The land revenue yielded over two lakhs; stamps, excise, law, justice, and miscellaneous yielded Rs. 26,000.

There were as yet no courts of law, and no regular jails. Prisoners are employed on out-of-door labour, and are kept at night in tents under double police guard yet only one prisoner escaped during the year. The Political Officer seems to regret that there are no fetters available, but seeing that prisoners can be kept in safe custody without either fetters or jails, there seems to be no necessity for wasting money on such superfluities. There is a good deal of crime in the district; but that was inevitable, seeing that it is now for the first time brought under regular control. The ignorant fanaticism which resulted in Ghaziism, occupies the first place in the list, but the Ghazis met with little or no encouragement or sympathy from the bulk of the population. In the administration of justice, the jirghas are employed now, especially in case of intertribal offences. The abduction of a married woman on 30th December, 1889, was adjudicated upon on March 20, 1891; the jirgha decided that the accused should pay Rs. 500 to complainant as compensation for his wife, out of which Rs. 60 were credited to the Government as a fine. The murder of a Hasni man, on 2nd January, 1890, was settled amicably between the Hasnis and Bosdars, the latter paying Rs. 800 for the murder, and Rs. 80 to Hasnis, who were only wounded. Receipts were given for these amounts. The note on this case says that "as it has been privately settled, and the two accused have been in jail for more than a year, no punishment has been inflicted on the accused." The following conditions were drawn up and agreed upon between the Hasnis and Bosdars for future guidance. "First, no compensation will be taken by the Commission for the composition of conjugal offences. Second, the sum of Rs. 600 will be recoverable from any person who entices away a woman belonging to the other section. Third, the heirs of a woman, shall be paid Rs. 300 from the person who entices her away in case she is killed." The Political Agent notes:—"This agreement does not restrict the power of the authorities to inflict suitable punishment for any offence committed by either of the parties, who have been warned that they are not at liberty to kill their wives for misconduct, or to take revenge in any other way." These cases are fairly illustrative of the manner in which the general principles of civilised jurisprudence are adapted to the local conditions of the Zhob district, which is now receiving its first lesson in law and order.

THE July number of the *Friend of China* contains a verbatim report of the annual meeting of the Anti-Opium Society, and it contains some curious reading. Canon Wilberforce pooh-poohs the fears expressed in the Government of India Despatch of October last as to the danger of discontent, should the consumption of opium be suddenly prohibited. He scoffs at "armed rebellions of Rajputs and Sikhs," but this phrase was not, as might have been inferred by the Exeter Hall audience, used by the Government of India. They alluded to "the risk of serious disaffection which might arise in many provinces if the people were suddenly deprived of what they have for generations been accustomed to regard as a legitimate and harmless luxury." The Council added:—"This difficulty would be most seriously felt in the Punjab from which province the main element of the strength of our native army is derived, and where the Sikh population is specially addicted to the use of opium." The reverend Canon pharisaically observes "we are almost getting accustomed to threats of rebellion when we are trying to carry out what is right," and he coolly tells the experienced men who form the Executive Government that they "misunderstand the character of the Indian people." It is only globe-trotters who possess this knowledge. Says Canon Wilberforce:—"My own native servant, who took me in more than one instance into places where I should have found it difficult to go without his guidance, said 'This opium is killing the people, and if only the British Government would stop it, all that is right and true-hearted in India would thank God and thank the Queen.'" The speaker evidently understood the character of the people he was addressing when he attached more importance to the supposed utterances of his native servant than to the responsible representatives of her Majesty! The Rev. Joseph Adams, described as having been for seventeen years a missionary in Upper Burma and Inland China, said that after a meeting at Wakefield a hard-handed workman came up to him, and said in his broad Yorkshire dialect, "Gie us th' hand, oud mate. We British workmen didn't know out aboot this traffic, but now we do, we're goin' to see it knocked under." If the class to which this hardhanded and soft-headed individual belongs decide all political questions in this off-handed manner and upon *ex-parte* statements made by partisans, Parliament will have to follow the example of the Parliament at the Cape and pass a Disfranchising Act. In a recent issue the *Times* made an admission that will doubtless be skilfully utilized by the Prohibitionist. After quoting from the annual reports of the Commissioners of Chinese Maritime Customs the remarks of those gentlemen on the growth of the poppy in the Celestial Empire, the leading journal says:—"That the trade in Indian opium with China is doomed there can be no doubt. The action of the Society for the Suppression of Opium may hasten its death." The deprecating suggestion that the Society should await the process of natural dissolution rather than dislocate national and commercial interests merely in order to dissociate India from the trade, is likely to fall on deaf ears. The Anti-Opiumists are gloating over the fact that if the two Gladstonians known to be "unsound" on this question, one (Dr. Farquharson) was only returned by a largely reduced majority; while the other (Mr. John Morley's colleague, Mr. Craig) was defeated. We hear that the votes of a good many "earnest people," as they are fond of calling themselves, were given against Mr. Craig, who incurred a great deal of odium in Nonconformist circles by his refusal to support Mr. S. Smith's motion. But for the pressure brought to bear upon him by his constituents Mr. Craig would have voted against that mischievous resolution.

THE report of the Army Temperance Association shows that the efficiency of the organisation has not only been maintained but increased during the past year, and the Association, we are told, has now a firmer hold in the British army in India than ever before. Its utility is so fully recognised that an attempt is being made to form an Army Society in England on almost precisely similar lines. So far but little success has attended this movement yet it is hoped by its promoters that eventually there will be one vast Army Society whose ramifications shall extend to every station in the British Empire. The average membership of the Indian Association has increased by 1,177 to a total of 17,753, and it is noticed that in the past year there was not the falling off usually noticeable in the hot weather. Virtue is very strong till temptation comes, and the soldier who is able to keep his pledge of abstinence throughout the hot season in this country is deserving of honour. The everchanging stations of the several regiments leads to many of the various fluctuations in the strength of the Association. Nothing is more fatal to membership, writes the Secretary, than the breaking up of a branch when a corps is on the line of march. The want of room leads them to the canteen, and they frequently cease to be members of the Association. It is to be remarked generally, however, that the periods for which soldiers remain abstainers are not at all prolonged. Of the seventeen thousand members thirteen thousand five hundred are of a year's or less than a year's standing, and of these more than a half of less than three months. The returns are prepared up to the end of March when long service men have already gone home, so these figures tell against the Association rather more than they should. If they were made up to the end of September appearances would be more in its favour. At the same time whole groups of men secede on the slightest excuse, and the Rev. J. H. Bateson, the General Secretary, tells how out of three batteries of Artillery proceeding from Calcutta to Rangoon not more than ten men remained staunch throughout the brief sea trip. As a set-off against this, however, he records the fact that at Christmas time in connection with a free issue of beer in two regiments the men were given the option of "minerals," and the results were exceedingly satisfactory, the number preferring minerals not noticeably differing from the number of abstainers in the regiments. There are many ways in which members of the Association are at an advantage in India, and it is worth while to keep sober merely to secure present benefits. The fear was that so soon as they left Sassoon Dock on the way home they would throw teetotalism to the winds, but the 79th Field Battery of Artillery, which returned last season has not dissolved its branch. The whole of the members who returned home by the Serapis stood by their pledges, and it is satisfactory to learn that certificates of membership given to them on being transferred to the Reserve have been the means of procuring them good situations in civil life. On the other hand, there are many of the men who prefer not to have a "temperance chit." A large number of men, many of whom have been careless characters, take the pledge about two years before their discharge. They refuse the certificate "not because they are ashamed of their colours or intend to break the pledge, but because they fear they may break it when face to face with the many temptations they must certainly meet, and then the certificate might tell against them." Of the men at Colaba 124 Infantrymen and 57 Gunners are members of the Association.

PROFESSOR DRASCHE, the distinguished epidemiologist of Vienna, contends that India is the hot-bed of cholera epidemics, the disease generally finding its way from Bombay by means of the Mecca pilgrims, to Western Asia and Europe. From 1884 till 1890, 64,623 pilgrims, he states, left Bombay, of whom only 22,400 returned. The pilgrimages to Mecca, he contends, are an international danger, for which the English, who almost monopolise the transport of the pilgrims to Mecca, are largely responsible. "It would be better," he says, "if the English subordinated their petty love of gain to higher sanitary interests." Perhaps it would be also better if learned Professors before dogmatising would make sure of their facts. Professor Drasche repeats, without inquiry, an exploded theory. It does not follow, because all the pilgrims who proceed to Jeddah from Bombay do not return *via* Bombay that those who do not so return, die of cholera. Large numbers make their way home by any convenient route. Some of the pilgrims go to Mecca to die and be buried there, a practice which has an advantage over that prevailing amongst the Shias of Persia who die at home, and leave their bodies to be transported on horseback to the holy Cities. It is an extraordinary assumption for a man of science that all the missing pilgrims whom he cannot otherwise account for die of cholera, and that if they did not go on pilgrimages they would not die at all.

AN indication of public feeling in Calcutta regarding the currency question is furnished in the fact which our correspondent telegraphs this morning, that over two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have signed the petition prepared by the Indian Currency Association for presentation to Parliament. We would remind all interested in the subject in Bombay that an opportunity of recording their opinion will be afforded them at the public meeting, which is to be held to-morrow afternoon, in the Town Hall.

"SIR JOSEPH FAYRER will," it is announced in the *British Medical Journal*, "retain office as president of the Medical Board at the India Office until 1895. The rule of retirement at the age of sixty-five has been suspended in his favour in view of his eminent services.

IT is not yet finally settled whether a Railway Traffic Conference will be held next year. A proposal to that effect has been circulated, however, by the Government to the various railways, and the most important lines have already signified their approval. The object of the Conference will be to obtain further unanimity in the Indian Railway Rules.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

It is expected that the Queen's Speech will be unusually brief and entirely of a formal nature.

It abstains from all references to future legislation and barely touches upon Foreign Affairs or Ireland.

The Speech indicates that immediate work cannot be expected from Parliament so soon after the labours of the Session and the Elections.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

The *Times* declares that the Russian aggression on the Pamirs furnishes Lord Lansdowne with a convincing argument with which to induce the Amir to listen to reason.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Asquith's Amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech simply declares that the House has no confidence in the present Government.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Notts and Kent, the latter were beaten by fifty-six runs.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William sailed yesterday in his yacht from Cowes, and before doing so, bid a most cordial farewell to the Queen.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Mr. Currie, of Glyn Mills, Currie & Co., Bankers, Sir William Houldsworth, and Mr. Charles Fremantle, have been appointed British delegates at the forthcoming International Monetary Conference.

President Harrison has selected five delegates to represent the United States at the Conference.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The liquidator of the Panama Canal Company has signed a convention with a financial group for the resumption of the Canal works.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Aug. 8.

The Angherites have defeated the Moorish troops and driven them back to Tangier. Anxiety prevails among the European population who fear alike the insurgents and the lawless troops.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Bombay mails, of the 22nd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Over two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have signed the petition of the Indian Currency Association to Parliament.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The answer from the Amir regarding the Jellalabad mission is not expected until the middle of next week, unless his Highness replies with unusual promptitude.

THE AMIR'S REPRESENTATIVE AT WANA.

Gul Mahomed, the Amir's representative at Wana, on the borders of Wazirishtan, has been misbehaving himself in an extraordinary manner.

General Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan, sent a letter to him recently, and the party bearing it were fired upon when returning, some being wounded.

THE GOMAL RELIEFS.

The force from Dera Ismail Khan, under the command of Colonel Davidson, have reached Kajuri Kach in the Gomal, and the road should now become safe again.

RUMOURED DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

There are various rumours afloat as to a British Officer having been killed on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier, but inquiry shows them to be untrue.

ARRAKAN AND ASSAM.

The Burma Government proposes to make over to Assam that part of the Arrakan Hill Tracts lying between the present actual administrative boundary at Daletmai and the Blue Mountain Boundary.

THE CHIN HILLS.

The Chin Hills matter probably will be settled in the coming cold season.

ORGANIZATION OF CAVALRY ON SERVICE.

Three Bengal Cavalry Officers were to meet yesterday to consider General Luck's scheme for the organization of cavalry on service. He has recommended that three or four additional British Officers should be attached to each regiment, three squadrons strong, when in the field. The difficulty will be to find the Officers required, as cavalry regiments are not linked like infantry battalions. It was decided, some years ago, that in the case of the latter a regiment ordered on service should receive four additional Officers from its linked battalion. This will give a British Officer to lead each company.

THE LUCKNOW SEE.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the appointment of Bishop Clifford to the Lucknow see, says :—"So far the appointment is unexceptionable ; but it is not clear why the Secretary of State should have gone outside the regular establishment or outside the limits of a new diocese to make a selection."

ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Royal Artillery Sports, mounted and dismounted, took place at Kirkee, to-day. H. E. the Governor besides a few others were present. The Band of the 28th Pioneers was in attendance. Some of the events took place in the morning. In tent-pegging, by sections, four teams entered, and was won by the 27th Field Battery in grand style. The wrestling on horse-back was a good one, and was won by the 27th Field Battery. The Royal Artillery Officers entertained their guests during the evening.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The polo match between the Poona Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars was played to-day before a good number of spectators. The Worcester Band was in attendance. The game was very fast and exciting. The Poona Gymkhana was composed of Mr. Gabb, Second Lancers, first ; Captain Legallais, second ; Dr. Burness, third ; and Mr. Cotgrave, Central India Horse, back. The 7th Hussars was represented by Mr. Crawley, first ; the Honorable Mr. Beresford, second ; Mr. Brooke, third ; and Captain Poore, back. In the first quarter the Gymkhana scored *nil* and the Hussars one ; in the second the Gymkhana and the Hussars each scored one ; in the third the same ; and in the fourth the Gymkhana one and the Hussars two, thus the Hussars won by one goal.

THE PRESS ON THE MISSION TO KABUL.'

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The *Madras Times*, in discussing Lord Roberts Mission, says that the Government has ardently decided that its policy of non-interference with the Amir's rule must be changed. The Amir's intentions are at best too doubtful to admit of entrusting him with the responsibility of dealing with the position, and it is also uncertain whether, hampered by the intrigues of his rivals and Russian machinations, he is powerful enough to hold his own.

The *Madras Mail* remarks :—"Of one thing we may feel sure, and that is if the Government of India does not stop the present hostilities and intrigues of Russian agents in Hazarajat they will become more and more harmful. Already several of these emissaries have been captured, and this is a sufficient proof, if proof were needed, of the seriousness of their intentions, and the open manner in which they are setting about their work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.

The s. s. Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Aug. 6.

The s. s. Rufford Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 6.

The s. s. Malacca (extra) left here to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, about the 17th instant.

PENANG, Aug. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra, from Shanghai, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior (extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, August 8.

The French mail steamer Oxus arrived from China and the Oriental steamer Oruba from Suez.

The German East Africa line steamer Sofan left Zanzibar, on the 7th instant, *via* Lamoo and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅝
Bar Silver	38⅞

AN ADDRESS TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The following address was to be presented to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., at the dinner in his honour on the 23rd ult. :—

To Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., Member of Parliament for the Central Division of the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.

Sir,—We, the Indians residing in the United Kingdom, desire to express our joy at your election as the representative of the Central Division of Finsbury to the Imperial Parliament.

We do not think it necessary on this occasion to enter into any details of all your long and arduous services to our mother country, beyond stating that all classes of the Indian people—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and others—have their entire confidence in you as fit to represent fairly and fully their wants and wishes to the British public.

Our chief desire on this occasion is to put on record our deep debt of gratitude and our thankfulness to the electors of Central Finsbury for returning you as their representative to the House of Commons, and to all other ladies and gentlemen who have assisted in the work. We are sure, Sir, from our knowlege of your past life and record, that you will serve your constituency faithfully and well and give to it every satisfaction. But while thus doing your duty to your constituency, we rejoice that India will now have the opportunity of having her cause pleaded before the great British people and Parliament by one of her own sons from her own point of view.

We are not insensible of our obligations to several English gentlemen, notably persons like Bright, Fawcett, Bradlaugh and others who have raised their voice from time to time on our behalf ; but we cannot help hoping that the voice of one of ourselves, and in whom we have such full confidence, will be listened to with generosity and indulgence.

By your election, Sir, we have one more signal proof of the desire of the British people to govern India with justice and to promote her welfare, and such proofs cannot but strengthen largely the already existing loyalty and attachment of the Indian people to the British crown. Your election is a great event in the annals of India, and, we venture to say, in the annals of the British Empire.

We repeat, Sir, that we rejoice in this event, and we wish you a long life of future usefulness, and happiness to yourself.

THE THANA MUNICIPALITY.

The President of the Thana Municipality, at a meeting on the 27th ult., referred to the recent conflict between the managing committee and the Deputy Chairman. Concluding his remarks the President said :—It is necessary to observe that this managing committee did not do the work which it ought to have done from 13th April to 28th June. It deferred the work of collecting the house-tax and the privy cess, and neglected similar other important business, so that about Rs. 2,100, which could have been collected, has been in arrears at the end of July on account of these taxes ; and the Municipality is at present in want of money for current expenditure. The time of the managing committee was mostly spent in argumentation and in making complaints. Moreover, one of the four members of the managing committee, including the Chairman, failed to attend its meeting continuously for seven times, and though, therefore, he was liable to be removed from the managing committee, under rule 45 of the committee's rules, he was allowed to continue in office without the sanction of the general committee. On two occasions the managing committee disposed of about 71 matters, though there was no quorum. Once the Chairman alone made resolutions disposing of 43 cases. This was illegal under Sub-Section 13 Section 27 of Act II. of 1884. In some matters the managing committee without authority sanctioned criminal prosecutions. Many such irregularities were committed by the managing committee as is amply borne out by its Proceedings Book, and all of them having been brought before the general committee at its meeting on the 14th and 18th July, it passed the vote of censure upon the managing committee. It may here be observed that the Chairman of the present managing committee Mr. Madhav Rao Ramchundra was Chairman also in 1890, and after similar cavilling resigned his office both as Chairman and as Municipal Commissioner. That resignation was dated 4th February, 1890. The managing committee, which preceded the present committee, did its work with due diligence and care for nearly seven months under the supervision of the President without any friction whatever as will be seen from the municipal records, while these new managing committee overstepped its authority and compelled the President to write to it from time to time with a view to promote the interests of the Municipality.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 22.

NOTTS AND YORKSHIRE : A RECORD SCORE.

The cricket of the week ending July 16th was exceedingly interesting. On the date mentioned both Notts and Lancashire were robbed of two certain victories by the vagaries of our eccentric English climate. The weather, so far from being that which one naturally expects in July, has been more like that usually experienced in October. The rain, the everlasting, sempiternal rain, prevented Notts gaining a well-merited triumph over Yorkshire, and also hindered Lancashire from securing a most deserving success against Middlesex, after a hard-fought battle. The contests between Notts and Yorkshire are among the oldest in the cricket calendar. The bitter rivalry between the "Tykes" and the "Lambs" commenced towards the end of last century, when there were battles between Nottingham and Sheffield. The first match this "summer" between the two at Bramall Lane was left drawn, and such was the unsatisfactory termination of the return encounter at Trent Bridge. This is usually a bowler's match, and therefore I was not surprised that Yorkshire were dismissed by Attewell and Shacklock for 107, including 13 extras. The former secured five wickets for 36 runs. Notts in reply totalled 369, which is the highest aggregate they have ever reached against Yorkshire. In 1873 they made 355 in the same match at Trent Bridge, dapper Dick Daft contributing 161, which was then the highest score ever made on that ground. In 1885 at Sheffield, Notts scored 305, and last year at Trent Bridge they compiled 336, but these are the only instances on record where Notts have so mastered the attack of their northern neighbours as to pass over 300. Shrewsbury was very largely responsible for the 369, but I intend to devote a paragraph to him alone. He was splendidly helped by Mr. Sandford Robinson—the quondam bookmaker's son—who scored 71, and Mr. A. O. Jones, the son of a clergyman, near Newark, who is a promising colt, and put together a stylish 16. Yet neither Messrs. Robinson nor Jones had their Blue at Cambridge, although Mr. Jones is only a freshman this year. Attewell also subscribed 51. Thus Yorks were in a minority on the first innings of 262. In this pitiable plight they lost four wickets for 33 runs, so that the old friend of the average sporting reporter, Jupiter Pluvius, was a friend in need for Lord Hawke and Company. Fancy, Lord Hawke securing a pair of spectacles ! Oh fie, my gallant captain.

WONDERFUL SHREWSBURY : INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER.

And now for Shrewsbury, whose nick-name you may be interested to know is Father Mathew. I suppose he is thusly dubbed because of his true temperance. No man deserves more success as a cricketer than Shrewsbury. His whole life has been devoted to the careful study of the science of batting ; and ever since he first played for Notts in 1874, no trouble has been too great, no task too trying, to secure that condition which is so essential for a man to be a really clever cricketer. No practice can be fixed too early in the morning for him, and it is very seldom that he cries "Hold, enough," even in the evening. Indeed, constant practice, a temperate, self-denying life, and plenty of exercise generally, have done a great deal to ensure his success. He very rarely either drinks or smokes. I have had the pleasure of his friendship for ten years, and I have never seen him relax so far as to either drink or smoke. When one remembers the manifold temptations that are placed in the way of a professional, I unhesitatingly assert that he deserves the position he has gained. How many skilful cricketers have blighted their careers through self-indulgence since "Father Mathew" made his *debut* in county cricket. The career of Mr. W. G. Grace and Arthur Shrewsbury, the two most accomplished batsmen of the day, prove that a careful life brings its own reward. In this match Shrewsbury scored 115 ere he was bowled by Mounsey. This is only the second "century" that he has compiled against the Tykes. His other three figure innings was in 1876, when he put together 118 against such bowlers as Allan Hill, T. Armitage, Tom Emmett, and George Ulyett. The Notts people were then so pleased that they subscribed £14 10s. and bought Shrewsbury, who was not 21, a gold watch. His unwearying patience, his ever watchful eye, and his never-failing judgment were, I think, never of more advantage to Shrewsbury than during the week ending July 16. He first of all carried his bat through the innings of the Players against the Gentlemen at the Oval for 151—which is the highest score that has been made by a professional in this series of representative matches, and then he returned to Nottingham to run up 116 against the eight bowlers which Yorkshire tried. Writing of Shrewsbury's score at the Oval reminds me of an incident that he told me about. In the August Bank Holiday match at Kennington between Notts and Surrey, Shrewsbury scored no fewer than 207, which remains to this day the highest innings ever made by a professional on that enclosure. The Surrey authorities called Shrewsbury into the pavilion and presented him with £2 10s., although the score was against them. They exacted, said Shrewsbury, one condition—a promise that I would never, never, never do such a thing again. He has certainly never equalled that performance against Surrey, although he has frequently severely punished the Surrey attack since that date. We must never forget that he doesn't look a bit like a hero. He is lightly built, and has never enjoyed robust health. Indeed, when Arthur Shrewsbury went to Australia in 1881, his health was so precarious that he looked like breaking down altogether. I believe his numerous Australian trips have benefited him immensely from a physical point of view. This is about the only way in which these Colonial jaunts have proved of service, for they have considerably reduced his banking account.

LANCASHIRE AND MIDDLESEX : BRAVE BOY BRIGGS AND MASTER MOLD.

The match between Lancashire and Middlesex was never at any time played in real cricket weather. On what was a beautiful wicket Lancashire were entirely disposed off for 92, while such a strong batting side as Middlesex were dismissed for 109. Lancashire at their second attempt amassed 243, mainly through Briggs, who was responsible for 98—a brilliant innings when everything was going against his side. Thus Middlesex were left requiring 227 to claim the victory. Very little play was possible on the third day, and when time came to the relief of Middlesex they had lost nine wickets for 112 runs. Briggs and Mold undoubtedly saved Lancashire from a reverse by the plucky way in which they played after the opening stages of the game had gone entirely against the county palatine. I shall never forget the disgust of Briggs when his side were all out for 92. He said : "It is just one of those things that *will* happen at cricket, and no one knows why. These blessed Middlesex fellows will go in and get thousands." Ah, ah, but they didn't. In the match Briggs, who has the heart of a lion in the frame of a pony, scored 100 runs and captured five wickets for 13 runs, while Mold obtained the thirteen wickets for 123. There is no doubt that Mold has maintained the position he took up in 1889 as one of the most dangerous fast bowlers in England, for he possesses pace, and easy action, a splendid length, and occasionally some break. As he has only just turned 27, there is still plenty of cricket left in him.

A BLIND BOY'S LOVE OF CRICKET.

Can you imagine a deaf man being interested in music ? Can you picture to yourself a blind person being enchanted with vivid descriptions of beautiful colours, pictures, and scenes ? Can you fancy a lady with no sense of smell being deeply concerned in the varieties of perfumes that are manufactured ? Can you understand a man born without legs—merely possessing a trunk and arms like a certain late member of Parliament—being mad on dancing ? If you can enter into the feelings of such unfortunate people you will the better be able to appreciate the curious sight that I saw the other day during the progress of a great county match. There, sitting alone and apparently unnoticed, was a blind boy. I can't say that he was watching the progress of the match, but he certainly was taking a real and live interest in the struggle. The blind boy's delight in cricket was to me a revelation, but I assure my readers that he can be seen at Old Trafford. He can only hear the sound of the impact between bat and ball, and listen to the hearty applause which rewards a dashing cut, a smart piece of fielding or a magnificent ball. And yet he is a most ardent follower of the game, and George Ulyett—"Happy Jack"—is his idol, his hero. The last time he was taken to George Ulyett he recounted all the scores that he had made for a week or two back and requested him to play better than he was doing just at that time. I wonder what he would think of George Ulyett if he could but see the well built, stamp of a man that he is and gaze upon his bright, beaming, honest Yorkshire face. It is hard for one man to understand another at the best of times and with the best intentions, but the blind boy cricket critic passes my comprehension altogether. I give *him* up.

E. M. GRACE THE VETERAN.

I cannot resist the temptation—although my letter is this week solely concerned with the great national game of cricket and will prove of some interest wherever the game is played—of saying a few words concerning the match between Somerset and Gloucester, which the former managed to win by no fewer than seven wickets. My object is not to draw attention to the fine batting of Lionel Palairet, the Oxonian, who scored 104, or to refer to the actual match in any detail except in so far as relates to Mr. E. M. Grace, who scored 70 in his first essay and 31 at the second. Let us call to mind that he was born on November 28, 1841, and that he will be 51 in a few months. And yet his was the most consistent performance in the match. He is certainly the Grand Old Man of first-class cricket. I consider his performance simply marvellous. Of late years the "Rev." Edward Mills Grace, as he was once termed, has been somewhat dwarfed by his younger brother, but "Ted" has been and is a wonderful cricketer. In 1860 he was in great batting form, and between 1860 and 1867 he was such a terror in West Gloucestershire that it was seriously proposed that he should be debarred from playing for West Gloucestershire in local matches. He was a host in himself both with bat and ball. Why, on October 15, 1863, E. M. Grace left England as a member of George Parr's team which visited Australia and never sustained a defeat in the colony. That was the second English team which went to Australia. Let me recall the names of the players : G. Parr, A. Clarke, John Jackson, and R. C. Tinley (Notts), W. Caffyn, J. Cæsar, Tom Lockyer (Surrey), R. Carpenter, T. Hayward, G. Tarrant, (Cambridgeshire), E. M. Grace (Gloucester), and G. Anderson, (Yorkshire). E. M. Grace is the only one of the company who is still playing first-class cricket, or indeed any cricket. The only one of the team ever seen in public now is Carpenter, the well-known umpire. Parr, Clark, Cæsar, Lockyer, Hayward and Tarrant, are certainly dead. Jackson has not been heard of for years. The last known of him was that he was getting his living as a carter in Liverpool. Tinley is residing at Burton-on-Trent, but what has become of George Anderson—I can't say. He was a great source of fun to poor George Parr. These men all belong to a past generation, but "E. M." is with us still as verdant as ever. W. W. F. Pullen, Ferris, H. T. Hewitt, L. C. H. Palairet, S. M. J. Woods, and others who took part in the match were not born when "E. M." sailed for Australia, while O. G. Radcliffe was in short frocks, and the Rev. A. P. Wickham, the next senior player on either side, was eight years old.

"E.M.'S" NERVE.

"E.M.," as everyone knows, is a most peculiar batsman. He jumps about like a cat on hot bricks, but he can hit. He can and does hit any ball. He has splendid sight, and an iron nerve. He "pulls" balls all over the field, and I know no batsman so demoralising and so dangerous. In the match between Notts and Gloucestershire at Trent Bridge in 1877, the Western County lost W. G. Grace, G. F. Grace, Townsend and Gilbert for less than 30 runs, when "Ted" went in. "Keep your eye on Morley, and play carefully Ted," Mr. W. G. Grace said as his brother went in. "It's all very well to talk," said he. "I should like to know what good the steadiness of you fellows has done for the innings ? It looks to me like a clear case of funk, and I am going to stop it." Morley in his first over gave the "Coroner" a ball to the off, which he immediately pulled to the long-on boundary. Then he pulled a fine-length straight ball to the same spot, and Morly lost his heart and his head. The "Coroner" and Mr. Moberley did much to win that match. By treating Briggs in the same cavalier fashion at Liverpool in 1889, E. M. Grace enabled his county to whip Lancashire. Science is one thing, but clearly, pluck is another. The boundless spirit of "E. M." showed itself to me early in August, 1890. It was at the close of the Northern tour of Gloucestershire when the county of the Graces had drawn with Lancashire, having had much the best of the draw, and had beaten both Yorkshire and Notts. The hero of Thornbury was preparing to leave Trent Bridge ground, when without a smile he gravely informed a few friends that prior to coming away from home he dreamt that Gloucestershire would win the three matches. When a man dreams about cricket I cannot wonder at his skill.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

The "Salleo," or Cocoanut Festival, was celebrated yesterday by all classes of Hindus ; and thousands of cocoanuts were thrown into the sea at Chowpatty, the Kennedy Sea Face, and at Mody Bay, to propitiate Neptune, who is supposed to preside over the destinies of those who, during the ensuing year, intend to embark upon commercial enterprises that are to be under his control. The date of the festival varies from year to year ; but it generally occurs in the month of August. Early in the morning, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments ; and accompanied by the elder members of their respective families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, proceed towards the sea at Back Bay or Mody Bay. The densest crowds of the native population are seen all over the Esplanade, converging thither from all quarters of the city, going either seawards to throw the propitiatory cocoanut into the water, or in the direction of the Fair, which is held in Cruickshank Road, in honour of the festival. At the latter, rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers ; the booths erected for the sale of trinkets and sweet-meats. Owing to the heavy rains in the afternoon the Fair was a sea of mud, and the few courageous Europeans and Natives who ventured into the labyrinth came out respectable specimens of the well-known London mud-lark. The tram-cars added in an unusual degree to the day's revenue of the Bombay Tramway Company ; and the members of the police force, who bore the brunt of regulating the vast traffic in connection with the Fair, satisfied their consciences by the admirable manner in which they discharged a public duty.

The first troopship will leave Portsmouth for Bombay on the 3rd September, and in the course of the season three of the vessels will run to Kurrachee instead of to Bombay. The Jumna is laid up, but the other four troopers will carry the reliefs as usual.

The death is announced as having taken place at Sidmouth, Devonshire, of Col. John Shand Douglas Bolton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, an officer of distinguished Indian service. The son of Col. John Bolton, late of the 75th and 67th Regiments of Native Infantry, and late Poor Law Commissioner, Fermoy, Ireland, he was born in August, 1833, and entered the Indian Army in June, 1851. In 1857 he served with the Persian Expeditionary Force as quartermaster and interpreter to the Light Battalion, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and the pursuit of the Persian Army. In the same year, and until March, 1859, he was adjutant, 9th Sawant Waree Local Corps, and was actively employed during a considerable part of that time in hunting down mutineers and rebels, commanding the men detailed to the Ghats, west of Kolapore, in December, 1857, to check the would-be insurgents in that quarter, securing the ringleaders, and disarming the inhabitants before they could rise *en masse*. For these services Col. Bolton had both the Persian and Indian Mutiny medals. Placed on the Bombay Staff Corps in February, 1861, he reached the rank of colonel in the army in 1881.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* THE BYCULLA CLUB.

What promised to be an exciting and interesting cricket match between the representatives of these clubs yesterday was interrupted in the afternoon by the rain, which made the wicket sloppy and unplayable. The weather, though somewhat sultry in the earlier period of the game, remained fine whilst the Bombay Gymkhana were at the wickets. It was not till after tiffin that it assumed a threatening aspect, when the rain descended, and caused the match to come to an unsatisfactory conclusion. It created considerable disappointment, for there was a good gathering to watch the fortunes of the cricketers. The Bombay Gymkhana were at the wickets for two hours and-a-half, during which time they ran up an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six runs. Carnegy was the mainstay. His score of forty was a dashing display of resolute hitting. Gould and Macbeth played sound cricket, and maintained a good defence against Raikes, who was as difficult as ever, and succeeded in dismissing them after they had each scored fifteen runs. The other players who got into double figures were Dunk and Rogers, the latter carrying his bat for nineteen.

Gould and Donaldson went to the wickets to battle the trundling of Raikes from the Pavilion end and Gell from the Market side. The pitch played capitally, but the game was somewhat slow. Donaldson made a drive for three, but was unluckily caught by Raikes. Macbeth followed and the two batsmen settled down to the bowling with which very little could be done. Gould at length made a fine hit for three off Gell, and treated Raikes in a similar fashion in the next over. Macbeth who maintained a strong defence, made a boundary drive. Gell was relieved by Munday, and both batsmen kept their wickets in hand for a considerable period with correct cricket bringing thirty on the board. Gould was at length fairly puzzled by Raikes who just nipped off his bales with the ball. The batsman retired after scoring fifteen and was greeted for the performance. Carnegy was next "man in." His account opened with a double, which he followed up by driving Raikes for a boundary when forty appeared. The game waxed lively, and the fielders were put about a good deal. His next smack was a low drive to the off, which was splendidly returned. Munday was so completely knocked about that a change had to be effected, and Gell was again put on. But his bowling had no effect, and as the batsmen were rattling up a fine score he was taken off. Steel took the bowling and in his very first delivery Macbeth was dismissed by a low catch, which was well held by Raikes who had "gone on" at the market end. The catch appeared to be so low off the bat that even the batsman himself doubted it was a fair one. The decision was given against him, and his score of fifteen was well played and deservedly applauded. Smith followed and when he had opened his innings with a two he was declared l-b-w. in playing Steel. The vacancy was taken by Wilson. Carnegy was still "hard" on the bowling, and had rattled up the splendid aggregate of forty to his credit when he skied a ball off Steel. The hit was a magnificent one and was as magnificently caught by Macleod. Clark, who was "let off" thrice, gave a warm catch to Ruck Keene who missed it. The batsmen tried to steal a run, but Ruck Keene, to make amends, promptly picked up the ball, and shot his man's wicket out of the sod before he got home. Young joined Wilson, who was given out leg before. The Bombay Gymkhana score stood at seventy-seven, when Dunk partnered Young who was batting cautiously. Time was shortly after called for tiffin. On resuming Dunk and Rogers made a stand, and contributed thirty-three between them before they were separated. At twelve minutes past four the Byculla Club commenced their innings on a sloppy wickets which made it treacherous for the batsmen. Steel and Gell faced the attack of Rogers and Clark. Steel put Rogers neatly away in the slips for a double, and in the next over might have terminated his innings with a catch to leg, which he did not get full enough. Fortunately there was no one to take it. Gell after getting a single was clean bowled by Clark. Campbell followed on, but was quickly dismissed by the same bowler. The rain again descended in a steady shower, and interrupted the play. All hopes of continuing were abandoned, and wickets were drawn at 4-30 p.m. with the fall of two wickets for a score of nine. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Gould, b Raikes	15
Donaldson, c and b Raikes	3
Macbeth, c Raikes, b Steel	15
Carnegy, c Macleod, b Steel	40
Smith, l-b-w Steel	2
Wilson, l-b-w Steel	2
Young, b Raikes	1
F Clark, run out	8
Dunk, c Steel, b Raikes	14
Walpole, b Steel	1
Rogers, not out	19
Hunt, b Raikes	0
Extras	6
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	140	51	12	5
Gell	55	24	1	0
Munday	25	10	2	0
Steel	60	35	2	5

BYCULLA CLUB.

1st Innings.

Steel, not out	7
Campbell, b Clark	0
Gell, b Clark	1
Raikes	to bat.
Ruck Keen	
Walker	
Scott	
Munday	
Robertson	
O'Brien	
Deane	
Macleod	
Extras	1
Total	9

Y. M. C. A. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The return match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana came off last Saturday on the Cooperage. The College Gymkhana, on winning the toss, elected to bat, and the first pair made a good stand against the bowling of Messrs. Allen and Boileau. The College scored 97 on the total, and defeated the opponents by 52 runs on the results of the first innings. Messrs. Taleyarkhan, Godrej, Vachagandhy, and Kharas, who scored, 23, 17, 15, and 11, showed such fine cricket, that the secretary to the Y. M. C. A., who had been witnessing the game, had occasion to remark that the College men were too good for their Second Eleven, and wanted their full force to compete. The bowling on the College side was very effective, and Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Doctor, who had charge of the leather all along, despatched the Y. M. C. A. for 45 runs, and shared equal credit by capturing five wickets each. Of all the Y. M. C. A., Cooper and Allen could alone get into double figures, scoring 13 and 11 respectively. Allen bowled well for his side. The scores were :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Kharas, c Hildreth, b Allen	11
Katrak, c Boileau, b Allen	6
Godrej, c Winckler, b Allen	17
Engineer, c Winckler, b Allen	0
Mistry, c Sharp, b Allen	5
Taleyarkhan, l-b-w Roberts	23
Doctor, c Ward, b Allen	5
Vachagandhy, c O'Brien, b Boileau	15
De Vitre, c Hildreth, b Roberts	0
Wadia, b Roberts	10
Taleheriwalla, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	97

Y. M. C. A.

Roberts, b Taleyarkhan	4
Allen, b Doctor	13
Cooper, c Kharas, b Taleyarkhan	11
Boileau, b Doctor	1
Hildreth, b Taleyarkhan	4
Winckler, l-b-w Doctor	0
O'Brien, b Taleyarkhan	0
Wallick, b Doctor	3
Sharp, b Doctor	0
Ward, not out	1
Leville, b Taleyarkhan	1
Extras	7
Total	45

SCOTTISH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB VS. THE P. & O. CO. CRICKET CLUB.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, a match was played on the Esplanade, between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the Scottish Schools by an innings and 2 runs.

The following gentlemen will represent the Hindoo Cricket Club in their match against the Poona Gymkhana on Wednesday, and Thursday. They will leave Bombay for Poona to-day, at 2 p.m. :—Messrs. D. M. Chonker (captain), L. B. Patker, B. P. Kale, G. N. Bhandare, M. T. Merchant, R. A. Vyavarker, G. R. Kirtiker, N. G. Jeykar, H. R. Bunda, N. V. Gosavi, M. L. Kerker, S. D. Motiwalla. Umpire—Mr. D. B Tapia. Scorer—Mr. P. Chotalall.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN SIND.

Speaking at the opening of the Hyderabad Umerkot Railway on the 25th ultimo, Mr. James, acting Commissioner in Sind, said :

The idea of this railway was first started just a little over ten years ago by my predecessor Mr. Erskine. He was travelling in the Hyderabad District, and observing how very discreditable the roads were, utterly cut up by the press of trade, he recommended, and in a letter to Government stated, that instead of attempting to maintain metalled roads, a light railway, something like the Gaekwar's Dabhoi lines should be laid down. Government were pleased to approve of the proposal. Statistics were collected and a year or two passed in getting up the necessary data. Then a Tramway Company was applied to, the Agent of which happened to be travelling in India at the time, but in the absence of a guarantee he declined to have anything to do with the scheme ; so that fell through. The Managers of the N. W. Railway, Colonel Conway-Gordon and Colonel Wallace, were applied to for counsel and aid, and they most gladly assisted Mr. Erskine in forming his scheme, though I am bound to say that they did not form a very favourable opinion of it. Thus matters were once more at a standstill till Sir Charles Pritchard came to Sind, and with his usual foresight and energy saw that the project was a good one, and laid himself out in earnest to get it through (cheers). At that time all the public bodies in Sind, the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, the Municipality of Karachi, the Municipality of Hyderabad, even the Municipality of Umerkot (laughter), all came forward with representatives strongly urging the construction of this line. Sir Charles Pritchard gave them his most hearty support, and the Government of India were addressed by the Government of Bombay, begging that the line might be made. The Government of India said that they had the deepest interest in it, but they very much regretted that for certain excellent reasons they saw no immediate prospect of its construction. Well, to most men that would have been a damper, but Sir Charles Pritchard is not a man to be easily turned from his purpose, and rebuff inclined him more than ever to see the line through (loud cheers). With the aid of Colonel Trevor he again went thoroughly into the whole matter and enlisted the kind interest of Mr. Lambert, the late Superintending Engineer in Sind, who with Mr. Coghlan, the Executive Engineer of Thar and Parkar, actually went to the trouble of making a survey and estimate of the line. I wish particularly to mention this, because it is one of the best and most noticeable things in Sind, the way in which the Superintending Engineer in Sind and the officers of the Public Works Department—it is a tradition with them—come forward on every possible occasion to assist the Administration of the Province, even in matters outside their own work. I do not think that there is any other part of India where you will find men coming forward, and merely to help the Province, going to the trouble of making a plan and estimate for a railway nearly 100 miles long (cheers). I see that spirit here to-day because I understand that for the arrangements of this excellent banquet we are indebted partly to the voluntary co-operation of a distinguished member of Mr. Thompson's Department (cheers and laughter). This estimate having been made, Sir Charles Pritchard again sent the case on. The Local Boards of Hyderabad and of Thar and Parkar agreed to subscribe 1,70,000 rupees, and the idea then was that by making what was called a surface line that the railway might be made to Umerkot for the very small sum of about 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees ; but that, as Mr. Dallas's figures have shown you, was not quite practicable. However, just at that time there was some talk of a railway to Delhi, and the Government of India were good enough to have a proper survey undertaken for the whole route including this portion from Hyderabad to Umerkot, and the fate of our local section was just trembling in the balance, when, by great good fortune Sir Charles Pritchard became a Member of Council. Of course the proceedings of the Council are not public, but I have no doubt that Sir Charles Pritchard put the case before his Excellency Lord Harris, and his Excellency, who takes a wide view in all matters of railway enterprise entered heart and soul into the scheme. The resources of the Bombay Government were diminished owing to the Government of India having curtailed the Provincial revenues in order to meet Imperial demands. They were not therefore able to give us all that was required to complete the railway from Hyderabad to Umerkot. But they gave all that they had to give ; and though the terminus is now at Shadipali, it is in a very favourable position. It rests on the Mitroa canal, which will be a great feeder to it ; and the Irrigation Department is now doing its utmost to clear away all obstructions to boat traffic The Deputy Commissioner also is doing all he can to improve the feeder made throughout Thar and Parkar. The line has been made rather cheaply, and I think the rails are second-hand, but I am sure it has been efficiently constructed, and I have no doubt that we shall soon be able to improve it out of surplus profits. It is said, "never prophesy unles you know." But I think I am justified in expressing a very strong opinion that the prospects of the railway are exceedingly good. The Sindhis compared with other natives of India are exceedingly well to do. They have plenty of money to spend on travelling, and although the population of the parts traversed by this line may not be very large, the increasing wealth of the district of the Nara Valley foretells the prosperous future of the line. Just to give you an idea of what it is like, I may mention that in the past 20 years the Government revenue has gone up from 1¼ lakhs to 4 lakhs of rupees. The very best wheat grown in India, equal to the finest American wheat is got from the Nara Valley. There are also oilseeds and cotton and other produce ; and in addition, of course, there will be the local passenger traffic between Hyderabad and Gidu Bunder, which we hope will soon equal that on the Underground Railway (laughter). I must say the prospects seem to me as bright as possible. As regards the larger project we know that that is, thanks to the energy of the merchants of Karachi, bound to come as sure as the sun shines in the sky (cheers). The objection raised against it is that it runs through a desert. But that is exactly what was said when there was a talk of extending the B. B. and C. I. line to Agra. They said that it would pass through a desert, that there was nobody living there to travel and that the line would not pay its working expenses. Colonel Lindsay said in a speech the other day that every one said "dont do it, it will never pay." And yet we have. Colonel Bisset saying that he can't carry the traffic over it, and that it has become necessary to make "another" line from Rutlam to Agra. This shows how unsafe it is to prophesy about the prospects of a line beforehand. The Hyderabad-Umerkot Railway will, as a minor line, be a feeder line to the N.-W. Railway, and I hope that it may be the precursor of some others to be made before very long. Of course the energies of Karachi and of Sind are devoted to the direct line to Delhi, which will save passengers, troops and produce 430 miles, but yet a good deal may be done for the interior of Sind, for example, by the construction of a railway from Hyderabad to Rohri. That line would both shorten the passage of the Indus Valley Railway and secure a large amount of local traffic. It certainly is a line that ought to come (cheers). Again, the Manager of the N. W. Railway has recently had a line surveyed from Jungshai to Tatta, and the Local Board of Karachi with the aid of the manager is coming forward to start a steam ferry on the Indus which will bring traffic across, and if, as I hope, this line turns out to have good financial prospects, we can go in for yet another place, Larkana to Kumbar for instance. We can stand a good many small lines in Sind, and I hope we shall see them all constructed. I do not think there is any need for me to dilate on the moral advantages of railways. They are truisms. It is true that railways are civilizers and pacificators, and that they bind together diverse races, but I dare say you have heard all that before. My heart rejoices most to think of the material benefits that this railway will confer on the part of Sind. I think of those poor toiling *haris* and the zemindars in Sind who will be able instead of as formerly keeping their produce till it rots, to send it off by train direct to Hyderabad or Karachi ; I think of wagon-loads of this produce coming across from the Nara through the plain instead of the trains of camels and worn-out bullocks, and I must say that I have seldom in my service, which now extends over a quarter of a century, taken part in any ceremony which spoke so very well for the province as one in which we have taken part to-day. I should just like to say one word more before sitting down. It has been said by some one, I won't say by whom, that the Government of Bombay have not treated Sind as they ought to have done in the way of provincial revenue. Well, to a certain extent there is a modicum of truth in that, but there are good reasons for it. Sir Bartle Frere of course, made the existing roads in Sind out of Imperial funds. A made road in Sind costs rather more than a railwry to build and maintain on account of the absence of metal. In this it is like Guzerat. The result is, that to maintain the roads fit for camels and light cart traffic is a matter of comparatively little expendtiture, and the Local Boards can very easily keep these roads up. What Sind really wants, besides railway, is canals, and we have some very fine projects indeed for them which I hope will be sanctioned before long. I am bound to suppose that there was some misunderstanding in thinking that we have not been properly treated, and I do not think we have anything to complain of. Of course this fall in the rupee will cause some delay on the part of the Government of India, but I am perfectly certain that the Government of Bombay will do all they can towards getting us our irrigation works that we want. Anyhow, be it true or not that they have not given us one share of provincial money in the past, I think the construction of this railway at a cost of Rs. 15,00,000 shows that the Government of Lord Harris, aided by the wise counsel of Sir Charles Pritchard, is fully disposed to give to Sind all they can. (Loud cheers.)

MR. NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

COMPLIMENTARY MEETING IN LONDON.

On Wednesday, June 20, a well attended meeting of Indians residing in the United Kingdom was held at the National Liberal Club for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his election as a Member of Parliament, and thanking the electors of Central Finsbury for returning him. The chair was taken by Rai Tej Narayan Singh, Bahadur. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for placing me in this position. It is an honour that I fell very deeply. I feel that I am unworthy to preside on such an occasion. I wish you could have had an abler man—a recognised leader of the many millions of our country. This meeting represents all parts of India, and is thoroughly spontaneous in its character. We have meet here to thank the electors of Central Finsbury—to express our deep gratitude to them. India rejoices at the fact that the British people are willing to recognise us as their fellow-subjects and fellow-citizens. The electors of Central Finsbury have given a proof of this by electing an Indien to a seat in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Naoroji's election is unique in its kind. To India it is a great honour. The history of England, as has been said, is a chapter of romance. All honour to the electors of Central Finsbury, for the credit is theirs! It is to thank them for this ever-memorable election that we Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians, have met together to-day. (Cheers.) With these words I will call upon Mr. Mahmudal Huq (Mahomedan from Bengal) to move the first resolution.

Mr. Mahmudal Huq : Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is the Briton's boast to compare his Empire with that of the Romans, and the pages of history fully justify, ay, more than justify, that boast. Not only is this Empire larger than that of the Romans ; not only, like the Romans, has he extended gradually the same equitable laws, the same rights, the same privileges which he enjoys to the inhabitants of the conquered land, but he even takes into his bosom such sons of the conquered land as he thinks fit for trust. Ay, he goes further, he selects them to represent him in the Imperial Parliament. Those noble Romans, whose name even now we cannot mention without a feeling of veneration, though centuries divide us from them, found it very hard to concede this privilege to the conquered. Their Imperial Senate, that majestic Senate of Rome, thought an entrance within its walls to be a violation of its sanctity. But what the noble Romans did not do, the nobler Briton has done. (Cheers.) What the majestic Senate of Rome regarded as an intrusion, the still more majestic and truly Imperial Senate of Great Britain, the Imperial Parliament, regards as an additional welcome. The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a most remarkable event, not only in the annals of British history, not only in the annals of India, but, I may say, in the annals of the world. It leaves a memorable landmark on the history of Indian progress. But, gentlemen, who are they who thus enable the historian to embellish his history with a brilliant chapter? Who are they to whom the credit is due? The electors of Central Finsbury. It is they who have enabled us, through our distinguished representative, Mr. Naoroji, to raise our voice in the Imperial Parliament on behalf of India. We know that Mr. Naoroji is first an English member—he is Member for the borough of Finsbury. It is not as an Indian that he takes his seat in Parliament; he is Member for the borough of Finsbury, and as such, it will be his duty to look after the interests of that borough. No doubt, however, it *is* the duty of a British statesman, as it is the duty of all British politicians, to take an interest in Imperial and Colonial questions. Mr. Naoroji, owing to his vast Indian experience will, no doubt, have a weight and authority in the House of Commons which an English member in a similar position would not be able to command. It is natural to expect that he will carry great weight there. But I am not sure whether in taking an interest in Indian questions, and devoting some portion of his time to them, he will not be serving the interests of British electors more than of Indians, because the British elector has a vast inheritance, a mighty British Empire to look after. It is the British elector who is chiefly responsible for the management of India. He is responsible in the eyes of God and in the eyes of mankind for the good management of India, and in taking an interest in Indian questions, Mr. Naoroji will be only doing his duty properly as a member for an English borough, and not as an Indian. It will no doubt be his duty—and no one knows it better than he does—to give attention to such questions as affect the British nation directly. I refer, for instance, to such questions as finance. I suppose I am not mistaken in saying that the one thing which the British tax-payer cares more for than another is the good management of finance. He always takes care to elect only much men as will keep a guardian eye over the finances of the country, because it directly effects his own purse. I am sure the electors of Central Finsbury may be congratulated on their choice, for they could not have had a more clear-headed or a sounder financier than Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. (Cheers.) Before I move this resolution I must thank the electors of Central Finsbury for showing a truly liberal spirit, a spirit that recognises no distinction of caste, colour, or creed. (Cheers.) We thank them for receiving us as brethren, not only theoretically but practically, for they have shown it, not only by words but by actions. The huzzahs of the multitude, the shouts of the people in India, point sufficiently to the fact that India regards with gratitude the action taken by the electors of Central Finsbury in having elected Mr. Naoroji to represent them in the Imperial Parliament. It is a remarkable fact which will not fail to arrest the attention of the historian. The event is one that will always be memorable in the annals of history, and posterity will look with admiring eyes upon it. What has happened in India itself? All the cities are being illuminated; men of different views, men of different communities, are all uniting and vieing with each other in their expressions of gratitude to the electors of Central Finsbury, schools are closed, meetings are held, addresses are being poured forth, everything is being done to show the gratitude of the people to the electors of Central Finsbury. We, Indians, residing in England, have only anticipated the formal thanks which are yet to come. We are nearer to Finsbury than they are, and can make our voice heard more easily. We have, therefore, held this meeting to thank the electors of Central Finsbury in our behalf, and not only in our behalf but in behalf of the great Indian nation. This fact is not without political significance. We regard it as a great political event. I am not going to discuss political questions, but I cannot help saying that if an Indian is fit to represent us in the Imperial Parliament, is it not time to consider whether Indians should not have greater power in the administration of their own country? (Cheers.) The electors of Central Finsbury have sent us a message of goodwill. They regard our legitimate aspirations with great sympathy, and they have now given us a staff to lean upon. Even that is a great triumph for us, that our claims should have been so far recognised by the British people. Every lover of true human progress will admit that they have taken the first rank among the pioneers of reform. Their name will always be handed down to history as the enemies of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. I only hope that this trust which the electors have placed in Mr. Nacroji may long be in his hands, and that there may long exist the completest confidence between the electors and the elected. (Cheers.) I beg to move :—

"That this metting of the inhabitants of India, at present residing in the United Kingdom, desires to express its heartfelt pleasure at the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a Member of the Imperial Parliament, which, it is aware, has given universal satisfaction throughout India; and it would take this opportunity of anticipating the voice of that great country by tendering its cordial thanks to the electors of Central Finsbury for choosing, as their representative in the House of Commons, one who commands the confidence and esteem of all classes of India."

Mr. J. C. Sakar (Christian, from N.-W. P.) :—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The electors of Central Finsbury have within the last few days brought about an event which is likely to be one of the landmarks in the history of India, as well as the Parliamentary history of England. Its effects are likely to be far-reaching, and are likely to cause the name of Central Finsbury to be ever remembered with gratitude. I am not aware whether there ever was a native of another country elected as a member of the British Parliament; but of this much I am certain, that no native of India ever before sat in that assembly as a member. (Hear, hear.) I hope this event marks the dawn of a new epoch, that more Indian members will be admitted into the British legislative chamber, and that it lays a substantial foundation of a real federation of a vast British Empire. Inhabitants of the Empire of India have ever been noted for their law-abiding instincts and loyalty to their sovereign, but probably at no time were the people of the whole of that country so devotedly loyal to one sovereign as they are this day to the throne of the good Queen and Empress who reigns over this Empire. (Cheers.) Her very name is cherished as that of a household goddess in millions of homes in India, and she is affectionately called the "*Empress-Mother.*"

(*To be continued.*)

THE ELECTIONS.

THE POLLING RESULTS.

The following are the results of the polls declared from Friday (15th ult., to Wednesday 20th ult. :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Anglesey—Mr. T. P. Lewis, G. 4,420—Mr. M. Lloyd, U, 2,702. No change.

Berkshire (Wokingham)—Sir G. Russell, C, 4,986—Mr. J. Patton, G, 2,738. No change.

Brecknockshire—W. F. Maitland, G, 4,676—Captain T. Wood, C, 3,418. No change.

Buckinghamshire (Mid or Aylesbury)—Baron F. De Rothschild, U, 5,515—Mr. T. H. Dolbey, G, 2,992. No change.

Cambridgeshire (North)—Hon. A. G. Brand, G, 4,311—Mr. S. W. Duncan, C, 4,189. No change.

Cardiganshire—Mr. W. B. Rowlands, G, 5,249—Mr. W. Jones, U, 3,278. No change.

Cheshire (Eddisbury)—Mr. H. J. Tollemache, C, 4,578—Mr. J. Tompkinson, G, 4,042. No change.

Cheshire (Northwich)—Mr. T. Brunner, G, 5,580—Mr. G. Whitely, C, 4,325. No change.

Cornwall (Camborne)—Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare, G, 3,073—Mr. A. Strauss, U, 2,635. No change.

Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell)—Mr. W. A. McArthur, G, 4,201—Mr. J. Westlake, U, 2,593. No change.

Cumberland (Cockermouth)—Sir W. Lawson, G, 4,599—Major Hon. J. S. Napier, C, 3,828. No change.

Derbyshire (High Peak)—Capt. Sidebottom, C, 4,809—Mr. J. F. Cheetham, G, 4,240. No change.

Derbyshire (South-East)—Sir B. W. Foster, G, 6,185—Mr. S. Leeke, U, 4,402. No change.

Denbighshire (Vale of Clwyd) J. W. Roberts, G, 4,612—W. Cornwallis-West, U, 2,279. Gladstonian gain.

Devonshire (Ashburton)—Mr. C. Seale Hayne, G, 4,361—Mr. R. C. Collins, C, 3,649. No change.

Devonshire (North) Mr. G. Lambert, G, 4,278—Mr. R. Moore-Stevens, C, 2,939. No change.

Devonshire (North)—Mr. J. W. Digby, C, 3,981—Mr. Arnold, G, 3,456. Conservative gain.

Durham (Bishop Auckland)—Mr. J. M. Paulton, G, 5,784—Mr. E. Waddington, C, 2,607. No change.

Durham (Chester-le-Street)—Mr. J. Joicey, G, 6,452—Sir E. Sullivan, U, 4,066. No change.

Durham (Mid)—Mr. J. Wilson, G, 5,661—Mr. Hunter, C, 3,689. No change.

Essex (Harwich)—Mr. J. Round, C, 4,112—Mr. R. Varty, G, 3,807. No change.

Essex (Tilbury)—Major Rasch, C, 4,911—Mr. E. W. Brooks, G, 4,359. No change.

Flintshire.—Mr. S. Smith, G, 4,597—Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart., U, 3,145. No change.

Glamorganshire (East)—Mr. Alfred Thomas, G, 5,764 ; Mr. H. C. Lewis, U, 2,797. No change.

Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean)—Sir C. Dilke, G, 5,360—C. Wemyss, C, 2,942. No change.

Hampshire (Petersfield)—Mr. William Wickham, C, 3,912—Mr. J. Bonham Carter, G, 3,008. No change.

Hertfordshire (Hitchin)—Mr. J. B. Hudson, C, 4,187—Mr. John Wattridge, G, 2,728. No change.

Hertfordshire (St. Albans)—Mr. V. Gibbs, C, 3,417—Mr. T. M. Harvey, G, 2,573.—Mr. W. H. Bingham-Cox, C, 1,580. No change.

Kent (Faversham)—Mr. H. T. K. Hugessen, C, 4,844—Mr. S. Hallifax, G, 4,540, Mo change.

Kent (South)—Mr. L. Hardy, C, 5,512—Mr. J. U. Bugler, G, 4,281. No change.

Lancashire (Leigh)—Mr. C. Wright, G, 4,899—Mr. W. C. Jones, C, 3,995. No change.

Lancashire (Heywood)—Mr. T. Snape, G, 4,366—Sir Henry Lawrence, U, 3,745. No change.

Leicestershire (West)—Mr. C. B. M'Laren, G, 5,370—Mr. H. A. Hulton, C, 3,846. No change.

Lincolnshire (Louth)—Mr. R. W. Perks, G, 4284—Mr. A. R. Heath, C, 3,445. Gladstonian gain.

Merioneth—Mr. T. E. Ellis, G, 5,175—Mr. H. Owen, C, 1,937. No change.

Monmouthshire (West)—Mr. C. M. Warmington, G, 7,019—Mr. W. H. Meredyth, C, 1,700. No change.

Norfolk (North)—H. Cozens-Hardy, G, 4,561—J. Cator, C, 3,278. No change.

Norfolk (North-West)—Mr. J. Arch, G, 4,911—Lord H. Bentinck, C, 3,822. Gladstonian gain.

Norfolk (South-West)—Mr. T. L. Hare, C, 4,077—Mr. H. Lee-Warner, G, 3,739. No change.

Northamptonshire (East)—Mr. F. A. Channing, G, 5,832—Mr. W. Potter, C, 4,348. No change.

Northumberland (Wansbeck)—Mr. C. Fenwick, G, 5,696—Mr. S. M. Hill, C, 2,920. No change.

Pembrokeshire—Rees Davies, G, 4,800—Sir C. Phillips, C, 3,701.

Somerset (East)—Mr. H. Hobhouse, U, 4,330—Mr. C. Morley, G. 3,575. No change.

Staffordshire (Handsworth)—Sir H. Thompson, U, 7,370—Mr. H. G. Reid, G, 5,433. No change.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford)—Mr. A. S. Hill, C, 5,371—Mr. T. Parker, G, 3,800. No change.

Staffordshire (Lichfield)—Major L. Darwin, U, 3,576—Sir John Swinburne, G 3,572. Unionist gain.

Staffordshire (West)—Mr. H. A. Bass, U, 5,227.—Mr. J. Kempster, G 2,879. No change.

Suffolk (Stowmarket)—Mr. S. Stern, G, 4,620—Viscount Chelsea, C, 4,485, No change.

Surrey (Kingston)—Sir R. Temple, C, 5,100—Mr. C. D. Hodgson, G, 4,357. No change.

Sussex (North-West)—Right Hon. Sir W. Barttelot, C, 4,303—Mr. R. G. Wilberforce, G, 2,268. No change.

Wiltshire (South)—Viscount Folkestone, C, 3,743—Sir T. F. Grove, G, 3,336. Conservative gain.

Worcestershire (North)—B. Hingley, G, 5,329—W. C. Bridgman, C, 3,171. No change.

Worcestershire (South Evesham)—Sir E. Lechmere, C, 4,170—Mr. F. Impey, G, 3, 590. No change.

Yorkshire (Barnsley)—Earl Compton, G, 6,739—F. J. S. Foljambe, U, 3,498. No change.

Yorkshire (Barkston Ash)—Colonel Gunter, C, 4,161—Alderman Scarr, G, 2,920. No change.

Yorkshire (Buckrose)—Mr. A. Holden, G, 4,294—Mr. F. W. Wilson, C, 3,642. Gladstonian gain.

Yorkshire (Cleveland)—Mr. H. F. Pease, G, 4,397—Mr. Dorman, C, 4,049. No change.

Yorkshire (Holmfirth)—Mr. H. J. Wilson, G, 5,640—Mr. H. Thomas, C, 3,317, No change.

Yorkshire (Pudsey)—Mr. Briggs Priestley, G, 5,527—Mr. E. Woodhouse, U, 4,924. No change.

Yorkshire (Shipley)—Mr. W. P. Byles, G, 5,746—Mr. T. Peel, U, 5,464. No change.

Yorkshire (Sowerby)—Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, G, 5,754—Mr. H. T. Crook, U, 3,324. No change.

SCOTLAND.

Ayrshire (North)—Mr. T. Cochrane, U, 5,346—Sir W. Wedderburn, G, 4,898. No change.

Berwickshire.—Mr. E. Marjoribanks, G, 2,704—Mr. C. B. Balfour, C, 1,956. No change.

Inverness-shire—Dr. Macgregor, G, 3,035—C. F. Mackintosh, U, 2,706. Gladstonian gain.

Linlithgowshire (West Lothian)—Mr. Peter M'Lagan, G, 2,870—Captain T. Hope, C, 2,709. No change.

Wick Burghs—Sir J. Pender, U, 952—Mr. J. M. Cameron, G, 825. Unionist gain.

IRELAND.

Cavan County (East)—S. Young, N, 6,024—H. B. Clements, U, 1,360.

Cavan County (West)—Vesey Knox, N, 6,475—Major Evered, U, 1,967. No change.

Clare (East)—Mr. W. Redmond, P, 3,314—Mr. J. R. Cox, N, 2,868. Parnellite gain from Anti-Parnellites.

Clare (West)—R. Maguire, P, 3,878—B. O'Connor, N, 2,871. Parnellite gain.

Cork (West)—Mr. J. Gilhooly, N, 3,155—Mr. J. Payne, U, 329. No change.

Donegal (South)—Mr. J. G. S. McNeil, N, 3,930—Mr. H. W. Stubbs, C, 2,530. No change.

Dublin County (North)—Mr. J. J. Clancy, P, 3,991—Mr. J. Mooney, N, 2,696—Mr. E. H. Woods, U, 1,638. No change.

Fermanagh (South)—Mr. J. Magittan, N, 2,941—Mr. A. Patton, C, 2,320.

Galway County (East)—J. Roche, A. P, 3,382—J. Lynham, P, 974.

Galway (Ballinasloe)—D. Sheehy, N, 2,623—John M'Carthy, P, 1,411. No change.

Kerry (North)—Mr. J. Sexton, N, 2,794—Mr. A. Burke, P, 771, No change.

Kerry (South)— Mr. D. Kilbride, N, 2,096—Mr. J. D. Foley, P, 225—Mr. R. G. A. Winn, C, 85. Nationalist gain.

Leitrim (South)—Mr. J. Tully, N, 4,271—Mr. R. O'Brien, C, 516. Nationalist gain.

Londonderry (North)—H. L. Mulholland, C, 5,490—T. Greer, G, 2,300. No change.

Longford (North)—Mr. Justin McCarthy, N, 2,741—Mr. J. M. Wilson, U, 203. No change.

Meath (North)—M. Davitt, N, 2,549—P. Mahony, P, 2,146. Nationalist gain.

Monaghan (North)—Mr. C. Diamond, N. 3,697—Mr. H. W. Jackson, C, 2,230. No change.

Monaghan (South)—Mr. F. O'Driscoll, N, 4,235—Mr. C. Rutherford, U, 1,007.

Queen's County (Ossory)—Mr. E. Cream, N, 3,666—Mr. J. Staples, P, 523. Nationalist gain.

Sligo (North)—Alderman Collery, N, 4,246—Mr. O. Wynne, U, 958. No change.

Tipperary (Mid)—John M'Carthy, N, 3,284—Conway, P, 887—H. Armstrong, U, 346.

Tipperary (North)—P. J. O'Brien, N, 4,064—C. Trench, C, 462. No change.

Tipperary (South)—Mr. F. Mandeville, N, 2,571—Mr. John O'Connor, P, 773.

Tyrone (North)—Lord E. Hamilton, C, 3,045—Professor Dougherty, N, 2,996. No change.

Waterford (East)—P. J. Power, N, 2,562—E. Leamy, P, 1,042.

Wexford (South)—Mr. J. Barry, N, 5,104—Captain S. Hamilton, U, 354. No change.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

On Friday (15th ult.) when the Volunteers were gladdened by sunshine, the Wimbledon Cup was won by Major Fenton, who, sending down 15 shots at 1,100 yards, succeeded in getting signalled 8 bulls, 6 inners, and 1 magpie—a total of 67. He was closely pressed by Captain Freemantle, of the 1st Bucks.

The Duke of Westminster's Challenge cup, a new prize instituted this year by his grace, for teams from Volunteer corps, under field firing conditions, was won by the London Rifle brigade team with 57 hits, plus 32 points for time, style, &c. ; total, 89. Next in order of merit was the London Scottish, 31 plus 51—82.

In the Waldegrave the top scores were : Captain Bulpett, 2nd Derby regiment, Captain Dutton-Hunt, H.L.I., and Mr. Wilson, V. R. A., 96 each ; Major McKerrell, 1st V.B.R. Scots. 95.

The Albert cup was won by Captain Edge, 4th V. B Derby, with a grand total of 169 ; the second prize of 10*l.* was taken by Mr. Coldwell, of Belfast, with 168 ; and the third prize of 5*l.* went to Sergeant Worth, 1st Gloucester Engineers, a marksman who has already figured as a winner of substantial prizes this week.

The camp on Saturday, 16th ult., had quite a businesslike appearance, and what with an extra display of bunting, and the addition of many new-comers in various uniforms, things looked brighter than any previous day. Each train into the camp brought a crowd of passengers, with the rifles and other belongings of the men who have secured an entry for the Queen's and other big prizes.

The Mullens, another interesting team competition for 100*l.* in prizes, given by Mr. Mullens to encourage field firing, was disposed off in the morning, the top score being put on by the 1st Lanarkshire men, 49 points being made by the teams of the Artists and 2nd V. B. Royal Fusilliers.

Another competition—the Brinsmead Shield—open to teams from all branches of the service, was determined on Saturday, for which the 1st Royal Warwicks stand first.

The shoot for the Elcho Challenge Shield took place on Saturday (6th) the teams being—England : Major Mellish, Captains Hunt, Bulpett, Gibbs, Davis, and Lamb, Lieutenant Oxley and Sergeant Worth. Ireland : Major Fenton, Captain Millner, Messrs. Smith, Gaaly, Cooper, Braithwaite, Wilson and Joynt. Scotland : Major Thorburn, Captains Cowan and Ferguson, Messrs. Gibson, Boyd, Love, Caldwell, and Paterson. The competing teams are permitted to use any rifle they like, with fifteen shots at (for each distance) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. On Saturday the grand totals gave the following results :—Scotland, 1, 696 ; England, 1,692 ; Ireland, 1,665, the Scotsmen thus winning by four points over England and 31 over Ireland. Since the trophy was presented in 1862 England has won it 14, Ireland 10, and Scotland six times. It may be noted the English and Scottish totals are the largest that have ever been made in this competition, the previous record being Ireland's 1,689 in 1889.

Monday's shooting (18th ult.) was confined to the first distance, and there being hardly any wind and a steady, unchanging light, the scoring was decidedly above the average. Immediately after nine o'clock Lieutenant Grier, of the 3rd Renfrew—a well-known West of Scotland marks-man—succeeded in making all bull's-eyes, and "possibles" were subseequently also attained by Sergeant Lunnon, of the 1st Bucks ; Lieutenant Thompson, of the Queen's Edinburgh ; Lieutenant Revell, of Canada, and Sergeant Sheldon, of the 2nd division Telegraph battalion Royal Engineers. Ten other competitors only dropped a single point each, while 42 scored 33 points each, and about 80 others got scores of 34. Miss Leale, of Guernsey, the young lady whose advent as a rifle shot attracted notice last year, again shot for the *Graphic* prize. For her sighting shot she got a bull's-eye, but her subsequent shots were 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, making her score only 24. Afterwards Miss Leale shot at 200 yards for Martini-Henry Association cup, and was more fortunate, getting 32 points out of the possible 35.

The first squad appointed to fire for the Queen's prize at 200 yards began firing on Monday (18 ultimo). Only one "possible" was registered, the Volunteer who made seven consecutive bull's-eye being Col.-Sergeant Augustus, of the 2nd Tower Hamlets. Private Dear, of the Queen's Edinburgh, the gold medallist of last year, made 31.

On Tuesday (19 ultimo) the chief business was the 500 yards range of the Queen's. Highest possible scores of 35 points each were made by Lieut. A Wilson, Queen's Edinburgh ; Lance-Corporal Taylor, 1st Elgin ; Corporal Matthews, 4th Middlesex ; Private Ballantyne, 2nd Lanark ; Sergeant Gowick, 1st Forfar ; Lieut. M'Isaac, 1st Renfrew ; Sergeant Tharle, 5th Hants ; and two other competitors, whose score in the aggregate did not total up to 62. Lieut. M'Isaac's "possible" was put on at a time when other competitors were complaining they could scarcely see the targets, and when scores representing less than an average of "magpies" were not uncommon. The result of the two days' shooting was to place Corporal M'Knight, of the 5th (West Middlesex), ahead of all other competitors, with an aggregate score of 68 points out of the possible 70 ; Lieut. Wilson, of the Queen's Edinburgh, being placed second with 67 points.

Private C. W. Wattleworth, of the 2nd V.B. Liverpool, was officially announced as the winner of the *Daily Graphic* cup, with a score of 34, made in the standing position at 200 yards.

On Wednesday (20th ult.) a perfect storm of wind and rain swept across the encampment, when the shooting in the first stage of the Queen's was concluded. Lance-Corporal M'Knight, of the 5th Middlesex, who headed the list over night with a score of 68 points, had a very unfortunate experience. He missed the target with his first five shots, got an inner with his sixth, and then missed with his last. In this way he was only able to add four points out of the possible 35 to his previous score, and was left hopelessly out of the race. Lieut. M'Isaac, of the 1st Renfrew, who made a "possible" at 500 yards, only got 13 points at 600, and numerous other instances of similar mischances might be cited. At an early hour in the morning, while the wind was at its height, Private Harris, of the 2nd Manchester, succeeded in making a score of 32 points, and this added on to his previous total of 66, gave him an aggregate of 98 out of the possible 105. It was admitted on all hands that such a score would be extremely difficult to beat, and it was no surprise to learn, after all the tickets had been arranged by the Statistical department, that private Harris was the winner of the bronze medal, which is bestowed by the National Rifle association upon the Volunteer who makes the best aggregate in the first stage of the Queen's. No other competitor came within three points of his score. The best scores were :—Private Harris, 2nd Manchester (winner of Bronze Medal) 33, 33, 32—98 ; Colour-Sergeant Augustus, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 35, 30, 29—94 ; Private Don, 3rd Lanark, 32, 32, 30—94 ; Private Stocks, 2nd Liverpool, 33, 32, 29—94 ; Trooper E. C. Smith, Middlesex Yeomanry, 33, 27, 34—94 ; Lieutenant A. Wilson, Queen's Edinburgh, 32, 35, 27—94 ; Corporal J. Phillips 1st Hant 30, 32, 32—94 ; Lieutenant R. Carswell, 1st Lanark, 32, 34, 28—94.

The Prince of Wales's Prize was won on Wednesday, 20th ult., by Lieut. Dalglish, 3rd Lanark, with a total of 94 points, Staff-Sergeant Worth, 1st Glo'ster Engineers, being second with 93.

The Alexandra was won by Private M'Lean of the Queen's Edinburgh, with a score of 67 points—33 at 500 and 34 at 600 yards.

The weather on Thursday (21st ult.) greatly improved, and large numbers visited the camp.

Upwards of 30 teams entered for the China cup contest, 10 shots at 600 yards by county teams of 10 men, which concluded as follows :—London (cup and 15*l.*), 383 ; Ayr (20*l.*), 380 ; Lanark (15*l.*), 378 ; Lancashire, 376, 10*l.* ; Staffordshire, 375, 10*l.* ; Edinborough, 372, 10*l.* ; Middlesex made 367 and Surrey 360.

Private MClean, 2nd Queen's, Edinburgh, won the Alexandra prize of 30*l.* with a score of 67. The winner of the St. George's Challenge Vase was Private Gray, 1st Norfolk, with a highest possible, 35 ; Private Stevens, Bloomsbury Rifles, being second with 34. This is his first visit to Bisley.

The 2nd battalion Gloucester Regiment was officially posted winner of the Ranelagh Challenge cup and money prize with an aggregate team total of 520.

The *Yorkshire Post* writes :—We hear on good authority that the Queen, following her example of 1886 and 1887, has again offered Lord Salisbury a dukedom. Her Majesty is desirous of acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the Prime Minister for his services of the past six years, and in these terms has conveyed her offer of a dukedom. Both in 1886 and in 1887 Lord Salisbury declined the honour ; but we understand that there is not so much reluctance on his part now as then.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

LIFEBOAT DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool lifeboat capsized in the Mersey, on Tuesday, 19th ultimo, while on a rescue expedition during a furious gale. The history of the disaster is remarkable. The people on the landing stage at Liverpool were startled by the glare of rockets discharged from the New Brighton shore. The lifeboat was promptly manned, but though tugs were lying at anchor both up and down the river, there was no response to the signals. After the boat had been launched it was steered round to the north-end of the landing-stage, and fresh efforts were made to secure the services of a tug. Time passed away quickly, but without bringing the requisite succour. The crew of the lifeboat, impatient of delay, moved their boat forward up the river in the direction of the tug Spindrift, which was moored in the offing near to the police hut, but the captain refused to take it in tow, and, explaining that the Spindrift was engaged to look after the City of Paris and the Alaska, which were lying in mid-stream, slewed round to a position which showed the effect that the current and the wind had upon them. Blue lights were again lit up, and every stratagem tried in order to catch the eye of a tug captain. The lifeboat men were now rocking in their craft, and the spectators began to use strong language. Before them was a lifeboat fully manned, while in the far distance from New Brighton shore it was evident from the amount of signalling going on that something very serious was the matter. The lifeboat remained in the river fully an hour, and even then it was only after a considerable amount of pressure from the stage-master that a tug was induced to take it in tow down the river to where the Kingfisher lay, and there another delay would have to be undergone before she could be made fast to the Kingfisher.

At midnight rockets were still being fired from New Brighton, the ascent of each succeeding one creating still greater alarm among the people gathered on the stage. Indignation was loudly and fiercely expressed when it was noticed that the lifeboat, which had come out at 11 o'clock, had not left the river. No tug hove in sight after midnight. When at last the boat was towed out the crew found that a large three-masted vessel was ashore and likely to be a total wreck. When within three hundred yards of the vessel the fury of the gale capsized the lifeboat, and the crew were thrown into the water. They clung to the craft, which drifted away, and some of them got on her bottom. In this position they were cast ashore early that morning at Hoylake, just below New Brighton. Two of the crew, Emmanuel Rodriques and William Ruffier, married men with families, had been drowned, and three of the survivors were found to be in a critical state. One of them died during the day. The two were drowned when the boat turned over.

Better fortune awaited the New Brighton lifeboat which also put off to the rescue and reached the helpless vessel a few minutes before the Liverpool boat capsized. The vessel proved to be the Maxwell of 1,800 tons, outward for San Francisco, anb she left port only the previous day. Her crew of 29 hands were all safely rescued by the New Bighton boat. It seems she had to put back, and while being towed into the river her hawser broke, and she went ashore.

One of the coolest performances on record is that of John Gannon, a member of the Liverpool lifeboat crew, and popularly known among his *confreres* as "Leggy," because he has only one leg available for active service. He was one of the promptest at leaping—with the aid of his crutch—into the lifeboat on Tuesday night. He was pitched into the water with the rest of the crew near the bar when the boat heeled over, but Gannon neither lost his presence of mind nor his crutch. He climbed the boat's side as well as he could after the accident occurred and held on. The boat drifted for many miles in its long sweep round before it struck the Leasowe shore, but though the sea was lashed into fury, and continually broke over the boat, Gannon held on fast to the boat and his crutch.

William Bramhill, one of the lifeabout crew, whose hands were much swollen and injured, has given a narrative of the disastrous voyage to a representative of the *Liverpool Daily Post*. He stated that after their boat was upset, and the New Brighton boat had passed them they drifted with the sea, which dashed over them incessantly. Just as the day was dawning the Hoylake lifeboat was seen on her way to the sunken ship, but no notice was taken of them. For about three hours longer their position was one of peril and hardship. With the light they were able to count the number in the boat, and then learned that there were only 11 men left out of the 13 who embarked. The missing men were Emmanuel Rodriques and William Ruffier. There were also three others very badly injured. They were David Morgan, John Gannon, and Albert Martin. Fortunately the wind and the sea went down somewhat, and the boat drifted and drifted untill she reached the Leasowe beach, and subsequently the Leasowe embankment. The three men were completely helpless, and had to be placed carefully on the shore until assistance came, when they were taken to Hoylake in a conveyance. The others got to the station, and came on to Liverpool.

Statements were read at the Mersey dock Board meeting with reference to the lifeboat disaster. The boat was said to be a favourite one, and the men had often been out in very heavy weather, but never capsized before. There was on this last occasion a very heavy sea on, and though two tug-boats were steaming round the wreck they saw nothing of the disaster and the lifeboat, and when daylight broke they went in search of her, but had to return to Liverpool.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

An important article on Afghan affairs has appeared in the St. Petersburg *Sin Otchetest va*.

After referring to the misunderstanding between the Ameer Abdul Rahman and the Indian Government, the writer explains that the English authorities are making haste to bring under their control those independent Khanates of Yaghistan which separate India from Russia, so as to create a barrier which may check further advance on the part of the Russians.

"It need, therefore," says the journal quoted, "occasion no surprise if, sooner or later, the Suzerain and the vassal having designs upon the same territory come into collision." That the relations between the Indian Government and the Ameer are greatly strained is proved, the *Sin Otchetest va* says, by the despatch of a telegram from Simla, warning the Ameer against further conflict with the Chief of Bajaur; and threatening that, if the warning be unheeded, the Indian Government will have to insist on the evacuation by the Afghans of the lately conquered territory of Asmora. But the Ameer, the article goes on to say, has to face not only this ultimatum, but the fact that the Khanates of Rosnan, Shignan, and Badakshan, which he has but recently conquered, are manifesting a disposition to cast off his yoke. Further, he is distraught with troubles occasioned by the cholera epidemic. The *Sin Otchetestva* therefore thinks that the Ameer will be compelled to postpone the realisation of his plans till a more propitious occasion. His authority is weakened not only in the eyes of his own subjects but in those of the Indian Government. Indeed it is not likely that he would, at the present moment, feel unable to do more than remonstrate were the Indian Government to extend the railway line from Quetta to Candahar right into the very heart of Afghanistan, and to turn Cabul into the seat of a British Residency. In view of this possibility, the *Sin Otchetestva* urges upon the Russian executive the immediate necessity for taking diplomatic action with a view to the formation of relations with Cabul, and to convince the Ameer that Russia, whose hospitality he has previously enjoyed, is not his enemy but his friend and naturally against their common foe—the English.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

In the London Bankruptcy Court on July 15 (before Mr. Wreford, Senior Official Receiver), the first meeting was held under the failure of these debtors, a firm of merchants and shipowners, trading in Great St. Helen's, City, and at Bombay. The debtors were under remand on a criminal charge, and they had not filed any statement of affairs. Mr. Rawlings appeared on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, prosecuting the bankrupts ; Mr. O. T. Hodges represented the bankrupts, and also certain creditors. Proofs to the amount of £68,000 were made, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, proving for £39,200, and the chairman announced that an adjudication of bankruptcy had already been made. Mr. Arthur Cooper, accountant, was nominated as trustee, and Mr. Hodges suggested that Mr. S. Grant (a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the nature of the bankrupts' business) should be associated with Mr. Cooper in the office. The debtors had, through an intermediary or broker, made large advances in India to the natives upon produce to be shipped to this country, and it was believed that there ought to be a considerable margin available for the creditors. The debtors had also purchased large quantities of coal for shipment to India, and it was believed that a large quantity of coal was at the present time stored at Bombay. A resolution was, however, passed for the appointment of Mr. Cooper as sole trustee, a committee of inspection being also appointed.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

At Guildhall, London, on July 15, Septimus Chaloner, sixty, of gentlemanly appearance, described as of Newman Street, Oxford Street, was brought up on a warrant and charged before Mr. Alderman Newton with having obtained from Mr. Thomas W. Spinks, an East India merchant, trading as W. Thacker and Co., Newgate Street, the sum of 10*l.* by false pretences. Mr. Thomas Beard prosecuted. Detective-Inspector, Davidson deposed that he arrested the prisoner as he was leaving his address in Newman Street. He conveyed him to the city and then read to him the warrant charging him with obtaining the 10*l.* by falsely representing himself to be Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot Lane. He made no reply to the charge, but when searched visiting-cards bearing the following inscriptions were found upon him :—Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot Lane, late Coldstream Guards, Peverill Court, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, Guards' Club," and "Captain Chaloner, late Royal Fusiliers, Army and Navy Club." The information upon which the warrant was granted was to the effect that on the afternoon of July 4, the accused presented himself at Mr. Spinks's office and tendered a card bearing the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, 17th Half Moon Street, Piccadilly. He said that he wished to do business with the firm in reference to some property which he had in Bombay. On July 6, he called again, saying that he was acting for a friend, and produced what purported to be a letter from a Mr. Dodson of Comden Lodge, Cheltenham. It was to the effect that the writer wished the accused to sell or get some one else to sell certain bungalows in India, and also to obtain some one to manage his coffee plantations. It was, Chaloner said, for that purpose that he had called on Mr. Spinks. Nothing was then settled but the defendant called again on the 9th inst. and made an appointment for the following Thursday. Before going away, however he asked Mr. Spinks to lend him 10*l.* as he had come out with insufficient ready cash and it was too late then for him to go to the bank. Believing that he really was Colonel Lane, and that what he had stated about the property in India was correct, Mr. Spinks, with some reluctance, advanced him 10*l.*, for which the defendant gave a receipt. Subsequently, however, Mr. Spinks ascertained that the defendant was not Colonel Lane, and that he was not a member of the Guards' Club or of the Army and Navy Club. He also discovered that he did not reside at Half Moon Street, and that there was no such person as Mr. Dodson at Comden Lodge, Cheltenham—in fact that all his assertions were utterly false. In consequence of this the prosecutor applied for a warrant for Chaloner's apprehension. The prisoner was remanded.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE INDIAN MARINE.

The recent Order in Council affecting the status of the officers of the Indian Marine, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," has given rise to some contusion, as we opined it would. The impolicy of creating a jealousy between this Service and that of the Naval Reserve is too obvious to need more than mention, but the mistake is still further complicated by the misunderstanding which has risen in India in regard to relative rank with the Regular Service. On pages 669b of the "Quarterly Navy List" is given the Order in Council, dated March 20, 1891, and in the third paragraph it says :—"Whereas it is desirable that Regulations shall be established as to rank and title of officers and [illegible] of your Majesty's Indian Marine 'while borne for service in your ships constituting these floating defences,' and then follows a table of the new titles and rank in fleet. Now the question is, Does this entitle all the Indian Marine officers to the rank and title as given in the table, or only those borne in the defence ships? The Indian Marine officers evidently think the former, for we noticed that a number of officers not borne on the books of these ships were presented at a recent levee as "Lieutenant So-and-So, R.I.N." Moreover, in the list of Indian Marine officers in the body of the last "Navy List," page 298, they are all called lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, "formerly first and second grade officers," as if the latter titles were abolished. But the Indian Marine List of the same date shows that this is not the case. Either then these officers have been misled by the word "formerly," or by the Order in Council. This matter affects more or less directly all the commanders and lieutenants of the regular Service serving on the East Indian station, and particularly those who are attached to the Marine Survey in India. For as things are at present all the commanders of the Indian Marine (styled officially "Captain," vide "Indian Marine List") will rank before or with them. Among the officers who are thus placed above the senior lieutenants of the regular Service are several retired lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and navigating sub-lieutenants, late of the Royal Navy, as well as a large number of bona fide Indian Marine officers. It is true that the anomalous condition of affairs represented by a "Captain" of Indian Marine ranking before a lieutenant, Royal Navy, of several years' standing is not likely to often occur, but the question is raised in the case of the Marine Survey. Commander Oldham is in charge of the Survey with two Lieutenants of Royal Navy, Gunn and Smith, as his first-class assistants. There is also attached to the Survey a Captain Searle, Royal Indian Marine, and a number of first-grade officers, styling themselves "lieutenants." Now what is the relative rank of these officers? Is the "Captain" entitled to rank with the commander according to the date of his commission, or above the lieutenants, Royal Navy? and what is the relative rank of the lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, as regards the former? The Order in Council would seem to imply that as none of these Indian Marine officers are serving in defence ships they have no relative rank at all. But the matter needs clearing up.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Official details as to the spread of the cholera in Russia come to hand slowly. On July 12, 277 deaths were reported in Astrakhan alone ; on the 15th, 391 cases, 225 deaths ; on the 16th, 269 cases, 218 deaths ; on the 17th, 268 cases, 182 deaths.

Saratoff :—July 15, 82 cases, 43 deaths ; 16th, 90 cases, 62 deaths ; 17th, 109 cases, 78 deaths.

Samara :—July 15, 51 cases, 20 deaths ; 16th, 62 cases, 32 deaths ; 17th, 56 cases, 45 deaths.

Tzaritzin :—July 15, 89 cases, 54 deaths ; 16th, 124 cases, 70 deaths.

Kazan :—July 15, 7 cases, 3 deaths ; 16th, 5 cases, 3 deaths ; 17th, 2 cases, 1 death.

Rostoff :—July 15, 35 cases, 12 deaths.

Azoff :—July 15, 18 cases, 9 deaths.

Up to the 18th inst. there were four cases and two deaths at Voronesh, and 34 cases and 20 deaths at the stations on the Voronesh-Rostoff railway. The epidemic has now extended to Odessa.

An Imperial Ukase was issued in St. Petersburg on July 19, providing that cotton, wool, and other like products from Asia were to be disinfected, while the importations from Asia of skins, and offal uncooked vegetable produce, except lemons and pomegranates, was prohibited. All travellers are to be subjected to seven days' observation.

Further cholera riots have occurred at the town of Khvalinsk, in the province of Saratoff, which has been given over to mob violence.

M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, has caused notices to be posted up in all the towns along the Volga warning the public that all disorders and acts of violence will be put down by armed force.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council at Moscow on July 19, the mayor declared that not a single case of cholera, nor any case of illness resembling that disease, had occurred there.

An epidemic of small-pox has, it is said, broken out among the Russian troops at Krasnoe Selo.

All persons leaving Russian towns infected by cholera are required to provide themselves with certificates of health or to undergo examination at railway and steamship stopping places.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY A PARSEE.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday (July 21), Pallonjee Muncherjee, a Parsee, twenty-five, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mr. A. Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. According to the case for the prosecution, the prisoner went on May 11, to the office of Rowcliffe and Co., Solicitors, Bedford-row, and told Mr. James Marshall Johnson, one of the partners, that his father was a partner in the firm of Little, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Bombay. He said he had been studying in Dresden, and was taken ill in Paris whilst on his way to London. He further said the authorities at the India Office had made arrangements for sending him back to India, but that his vessel did not sail for a fortnight and that he wanted some money in the meantime. As Little, Frere, and Nicholson were old friends and correspondents of Messrs. Rowcliffe and Co., Mr. Johnson advanced him £2 2s. On May 13 prisoner called again, and produced a letter, written on the official paper of the India Office, confirming his statement. He asked for a further advance of £5. On the strength of this letter Mr. Johnson further advanced prisoner £4. Two other cases were investigated, in each of which the prisoner had attempted to obtain money in the same way. When taken into custody by Detective-Sergeant Cragg, the prisoner admitted his guilt. It was alleged that prisoner had called several times at the India and Collonial Offices, and that while waiting he asked to be allowed to write letters, and for that purpose was supplied with official paper. He was committed for trial.

THE QUEEN AND THE NEGRESS.

Our readers will remember a paragraph telling of the arrival in England of an old lady named Mrs. Martha Ricks, who had come from Liberia in the hope of seeing the Queen. She had been a slave, and to her mind the Queen of England was the liberator of the slaves and the Mother of her people. For many years—for fifty years—the idea of coming to this country, and so to see Queen Victoria, had been a wish toiled for and closely held. It was not an idea that seemed very likely of realisation, for the difficulties were many. Mrs. Ricks, Aunt Martha as they call her, is old, and the little negro Republic on the West Coast of Africa is a long way off. "But my time was nearly over," she says, "for I am seventy-six, and though they told me that I could never come, I must see the Queen now, or never shall I see her. And so I should have come if it had been but by myself alone." She did indeed set out from Liberia by herself, with no guide, and no credential of her mission, except a satin quilt embroidered with a pattern of the coffee plant, which she hoped the Queen might take from her.

But although Mrs. Ricks did indeed set out on her pilgrimage alone, she did not make the journey by herself, for she was accompanied by Mrs. Roberts, the wife of an ex-President of Liberia, and on her arrival in England Dr. Blyden, the Liberian Minister, interested himself in the furtherance of her desire. He wrote last week to Sir Henry Ponsonby, telling him the arrival in England of Mrs. Blyden, and asking that she should be allowed to present Mrs. Martha Ricks, whose little story he detailed. Sir Henry Ponsonby replied, suggesting an unofficial visit, since the necessity of applying for an official visit, through the Foreign office would take time, and on Saturday (16th ult.,) a telegram asked Mrs. Blyden to bring Mrs. Ricks with her. On the arrival of the party from Liberia at Windsor they were taken to the Castle in three of the Queen's carriages. Mrs. Blyden, her daughter, her little grand-daughter, and Mrs. Ricks were received at the door of the Palace by the Master of the Household, who escorted them to the Royal presence. The Queen received her guests surrounded by her own children and grand-children, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Princesses Victoria and Maud. Each of the guests was presented to the Queen, who shook hands with them, and said some gracious words to each. To the old lady who had come so far to see her, the Queen said that she felt "greatly honoured by the trouble you have taken to come to visit me" ; and to the youngest of the Liberians spoke with an affectionate and characteristic kindliness.

For Mrs. Ricks—this has been the great, the only day in her life. "I cannot tell what she said to me," she says, speaking of her visit ; but the Queen spoke very soft, and I think she must have been saying blessings to me. I shall now, after a time, go back to my country, now that I have done see the Queen, and I shall always remember. I came to England thinking, perhaps, I might see her ; plenty of friends have I found here, and have seen her who is our Mother. That I shall remember in the days which go by before the time shall be for sleep."

Mrs. Ricks was on Thursday, 21st ultimo, entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—July 22.

Arrivals Reported.

Mr J Tait, B
Mr J J McCann, B
Mr T M Cox, B
Mr J Copeland, B
Mr A D Pollen, Bo CS
Mr Taw Sein Ko, Burma
Col G Young, ISC
Lieut H M Brownlow, ISC
Lieut E W Carrick, ISC

Granted Extension of Leave.

Mr H E Holme, BCS, 3 mos
Mr A Robinson, BCS, 1 week
Mr R W Carlyle, BCS, 6 mos
Mr S V Tayler, B, 3 mos
Mr T Harris, B, 356 days
Mr H J Strickland, B, 6 mos
Mr G E Moore, M, 2 mos
Mr F B Maclaren, Bo, 1 week
Maj F W Snell, 6 mos
Capt H L B Acton, MSC, 6 mos
Lieut H W C Colquhoun, ISC, 3 mos
Lieut G A L Buchanan, MSC, 6 mos
Lieut E W Thompson, Bo SC, 3 mos
Lieut C D Sandford, MSC, 3 mos
Surg Lieut-Col J E C Ferris, 3 mos
Surg-Maj W A Gilligan, B, 6 mos

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Mr J Kennedy, BCS
Mr G S Morley, B
Mr L C D Bean, B
Mr C H C Sevenoaks, B
Mr W W Daly, CIE, B
Mr W H Wilson, M
Mr F B Maclaren, Bo
Mr C E Fox, Bo
Maj St G C Gore, RE
Capt G W S Fryer, BSC
Surg-Maj B Doyle, B

India Office, July 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland.

To be Majors.—Capts. E. C. C. Sandys, W. C. F. Field and C. W. Ravenshaw.

To be Lieuts.—Sec. Lieut. J. H. Whitehead, from the Wiltshire Regt. ; Lieut. G. S. Sheppard, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, dated Oct. 31, 1890, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1890 ; Sec. Lieut. W. D. Turner, from the Royal Fusiliers ; Sec. Lieut. J. C. D. Finney, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut. R. Johnson.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, to be ranking as Honorary Lieuts—Apothecaries, First Grade, H. Johnson and R. M. Blaker.

Madras Subordinte Medical Establishment.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon. Lieut—Apothecary, First Grade, G. A. Watts.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—Lieut.-Col. M. Armstrong, I.S.C., Col. H. F. Woodcock, Ben. Inf.; Col. H. E. D. Bayley, Mad. Inf.; Brigade-Surg. Lieut.-Col. K. MacLeod, Ben. Med. Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—Lieut. H. G. Holmes, Yorkshire Regt, to be A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Madras, vice Lieut. Lord D. Compton ; Capt. J. H. V. Crowe, R. A., to be A.-D.-C. to the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India :—Capt. A. Mac W. Renny, I. S. C., to be a Deputy Assist. Adjt.-Genl. for Instruction, vice Major G. D. Stawell, who has vacated the appointment ; Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, Oxfordshire L. I, to be Inspector of Gynasium, Bengal, vice Lieut.-Col. E. M. Alexander, who has resigned the appointment ; Maj. O. E. M. Davies, Cheshire Regt., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col V. Jenkins, whose tenure of appointment has expired ; Maj. C. W. Park, Devonshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Estalishment, vice Capt. C. E. Poynder, who has vacated the appointment; Capt. H. C. Wylly, Derbyshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. E. S. Brown, V. C., who has vacated the appointmant.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" sends an account of an interview which Count Adolf Westharp had with Prince Bismarck a few weeks ago at Friedrichsruh. In the course of conversation, the Prince said, with regard to the recent Emperor's meeting at Kiel, "I am always glad when such untoward incidents are over, and the august monarchs themselves have said adieu to each other." The Chancellor, referring then to his dismissal, remarked that soon after the accession of the present Emperor he perceived that it would not be possible for him to get on smoothly with his new master. He continued :—"The speeches of the Emperor startled me, and I reflected during sleepless nights how I could keep my duty in unison with my convictions. In this painful position I had already fallen into the 'cowardice' of determining to give up my post, when suddenly I was called upon twice in one day, in terms that could not but hurt my feelings, to send in my resignation. I, however, sent word to his Majesty that it was possible for him to dismiss me on his own initiative ; for, under the circumstances, I did not wish to take the responsibility of the state of things which would be created by my retirement. And thus it was I was dismissed." With regard to the manner in which the thought of getting rid of his Chancellor may have arisen in the present Sovereign's mind Prince Bismarck said :—"When the Emperor ascended the throne one of my colleagues, who perhaps hoped to become my successor, said : 'Your Majesty, if Frederick the Great had found at his accession a Minister of the greatness of Prince Bismarck, and had kept him in office, he would never have acquired the title of "the Great." I do not yet know what was the final and immediate cause of my dismissal." Finally, alluding to the Emperor William I., the Prince added, with a voice choked with emotion, "It was a pleasure to serve the old man. And yet he had a very high idea of his high position and his mission as a ruler. But for him I would have done anything, and if nothing else had been possible, I would have become his valet."

Prince Bismarck is reported to have declared that he might probably appear in the Reichstag next session against the Government.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

A MEETING of creditors of this Corporation was held on July 20 at Winchester House, to name three creditors to represent English and Irish claims. Mr. T. A. Welton (chairman) said the gentlemen nominated by the Scotch creditors were Messrs. John Blair, W. S., A. R. C. Pitman, W. S., and H. M. Horsbrough, chartered accountant, all of whom were able men of business, so far as his judgment extended. As for the purpose for which that meeting had been called, he found that Mr. S. P. Low (of the firm of Grindlay and Co., Parliament-street) was supported by a very considerable number of creditors, and probably that gentleman would be able, from his knowledge of Indian banking, to suggest other names. As far as he could gauge it, the claims of the creditors were likely to come to about £4,500,000; and the assets included, he believed, about £1,500,000 of real banking assets, which would become cash within four or six months; there were £1,500,000 of other assets, which would take time to realise, and assets to the extent of £1,800,000, the realisation of which would take a considerable time, and the result of which was very doubtful. Comparing these figures with the probable claims, he thought at the very extreme the creditors ought not to reckon upon getting more than 15s. in the pound upon the distribution taking place. He regretted this, but the condition of trade in the East was not such as to enable him to hope for any very brilliant recovery there, and he thought it much better to state at once the conviction he arrived at. The Scottish members of the committee had claimed, and he had allowed, two things—first, that the committee should have absolute power to determine upon his remuneration, and that he should not in any way seek to increase the sum; and, secondly, as regarded the way in which the Bank had come to fail. On the latter point the committee were to have whatever inquiry they might desire. Of the Scottish members two were lawyers of considerable ability, and would desire to make whatever investigation they possibly could into these matters, so far as it could be pursued without disadvantage to the interests of the Bank. One of the questions which would come before the committee would be whether, looking at the present situation of the Bank, it was desirable there should be what was termed a reorganisation—whether, in the interests of those present and of the shareholders, it would be better to reopen certain branches, and to reconstitute the concern as a creditors' company. Upon that question the creditors would have to be very nearly unanimous before he should consider himself warranted in putting forward a scheme; but if the committee were almost unanimous in the matter he should have confidence in putting forward the results of their deliberations before the whole of the creditors, three-fourths of the whole body of whom would have to give their approval before anything could be finally done. With reference to other matters, such as the disposal of premises, &c., he should consult the committee if in the least doubt as to the proper course to pursue; but if this committee acted in the same way as that of the English Bank of the River Plate had done, they would leave him very much to his own course. That body did not direct things, but simply took notice of what was done, and if they thought fit to oppose what he was doing they were permitted to do so. As he would be very careful respecting the way in which he would proceed, he thought that that, perhaps, would be the right course for the committee of this Bank to follow. The committee of the old Oriental Bank possessed the right to go before the judge with respect to any point, and, as a matter of fact, two of the five gentlemen who formed that committee did go into court, and opposed what he and the majority of the members considered best. The result was that the judge determined that he (Mr. Welton) was right, and that the dissentients were wrong. Notwithstanding this, they worked together harmoniously, and in that way they were able to deal with the various questions which cropped up in a temperate and reasonable manner, and in a way which resulted for the creditors very far beyond their expectations. Many of the creditors of this Bank resided at a considerable distance, and as whatever scheme was formulated would have to be submitted to them, he wished to point out that some time must necessarily elapse before such scheme could actually be agreed to. He had received from a creditor, who opposed the making of the supervision order, a letter from which could be gathered the strong hostility of that gentleman to the present proceedings. The letter ran as follows:—

"Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your printed letter of July 12, I wish to say on behalf of myself and my friend Mrs. Terry (we being creditors to the extent of £5,360) that, as we are soon to file a petition for a compulsory winding up, we do not intend to be present at the proposed meeting on the 20th inst., and that we emphatically protest against your taking any action on the assumption that the supervisional order obtained through skilful management is to remain undisturbed. We protest, further, against the transparent make-believe of "shaping a policy" and "guarding the interests" of creditors through the agency of men who, as auditors or promoters, or directors of the late Bank, and of some other allied bankrupt concerns, are more or less responsible for what to us is a disastrous failure; and especially do we protest, in the interest of the public as of our own interests, against the project now dimly shadowed forth of "converting deposit receipts into stock"—a project which possibly means that directors, and promoters, and auditors of the old and the new Bank are now desirous (in pursuance of the clever, old plan of taking over the assets of a collapsed bubble at an exaggerated estimate of their value) of making a fresh experiment in "promoting" by forming out of the ruins of the old and the new what would perhaps be designated a "Newer" Oriental Bank Corporation. Please to read this letter at your meeting to-morrow. The proxy forms enclosed are returned to you with a view to the penny stamps being restored to the assets of the Bank." (Laughter.)

With respect to this letter he might say it was a fashionable thing to attack an auditor when anything went wrong, but he felt absolutely easy in his own mind as regarded any attack which might be made upon him in that way, while as regarded the directors he believed that those of their number who were chiefly responsible for whatever mishaps of a preventible nature had occurred had sometime since retired, while the other members of the board, notably the chairman, Mr. Shaw, had really done as much work for the creditors as if they had been simply creditors themselves. Therefore, in mentioning that some of the directors possessed the necessary information and the requisite qualifications for acting for the creditors, he did not think he went out of his way; but at the same time he desired it to be understood that he would not press the names of the directors in the slightest degree, but, on the other hand, he hoped that those present would feel they had absolute freedom in the matter for choosing committee-men.

Mr. Hoile said he held very great respect for Mr. Welton and his knowledge of banking business and men, but he thought that the creditors should vote according to their convictions in appointing the committee, and not be led into the matter at all. It might be that Mr. Welton had come there with a knowledge as to who would be proposed, because it was, of course, to his interest to have some one associated with himself who would make matters easier for him than they would otherwise be.

The chairman said he had not even an idea as to who would be chosen.

Mr. Hoile said he was much obliged to Mr. Welton for this assurance. He was led to the assumption by the fact that at the previous meeting matters seemed to be cut and dried. He suggested that Mr. Drury should be appointed as a member of the committee.

Mr Drury said he had been connected with railways in India for thirty-one years, and during that period he had saved £7,000, which he had deposited in the New Oriental Bank. Of that some £2,000 was due out the day after the Bank stopped payment, and the other £5,000 on August 2. In offering himself as a member of the committee his sole aim would be to realise all he could for himself, and what he did for himself he would be doing for them all.

Mr. Drake seconded the nomination.

Mr. Ashley Clayton, in the course of the discussion, said he should strongly object to taking any shares whatever in respect of his deposits. (A voice: "So shall I.")

The chairman said he had not the least interest in their taking shares, and it would be infinitely better for him if the Bank were wound up and not reconstructed. Three-fourths of the creditors in value would have to support any proposal which might be made, and even then the sanction of the court was necessary. Any one dissenting could oppose the scheme before the judge, and his voting at the present meeting would not disqualify him from taking part in such opposition. In further observations the chairman said that the calamities which had attacked this Bank were not by any means identical with those from which the old Bank suffered. That Bank would have been in existence at the present time but for their commitments in Mauritius and Ceylon. There was no doubt that while losses were made at those two places, good management had prevailed at most of the other branches of the old Bank. In the present instance the branches at Mauritius and Ceylon were in very good order, and he believed that, notwithstanding the losses caused by the hurricane, the accounts of the former branch would show a considerable profit. Ceylon had not been quite so lucrative, but still it had been profitable. They had to look in other directions for the mischief which had been done—to Singapore and the Straits, to Australia, where there had been a very serious lock-up of all assets, and banking business had been in a very bad way generally of late, and to China and Japan, where trade was in an extreme state of collapse. It did not come from India, which was in much better order than perhaps those present might imagine, for the Bank had been actually increasing its deposits in that country in later days, while in other quarters money was being withdrawn. It would be for the committee to consider what branches should be kept open and what wound up.

Mr. Drake contended that no branches should be reopened until two-thirds of the deposits had been returned to the depositors, and that it would be perfectly impossible to regain the public confidence.

The Chairman: To whom do you look to pay the two-thirds?

Mr. Drake: That was proposed when we were invited to go into voluntary liquidation.

The Chairman: I know nothing about that, and it is quite certain that the hands of this meeting are perfectly free. You can only be paid out of the assets, and they are your property. (A Voice: "When we get them.") You have them practically. ("No, we have not got them. That's the point," and cries of "Order.") You are yourselves masters, and it is for you as masters to determine what is to be done. But this is a matter for the committee to consider; we cannot debate these points in a meeting like this. You may take it that they will not propose anything that is not to the majority of your interests.

Mr. Long said the failure took place through the lunacy of somebody in Australia, and he thought that there must have been a good deal of lunacy in the board in London. He suggested that the palatial buildings as large as the Cannon-street Hotel, (A Voice: "With salaries to match") erected as branch offices in places where there was no business to be done should be sold to Messrs. Cook for hotels.

The Chairman: It is to our interest to make the most of these premises if they exist.

Mr. Walter C. Jameson proposed: "That Mr. Drury and Mr. Low (who held 700 proxies aggregating £300,000) be appointed members of the committee, those gentlemen having power to appoint a third member, being an English or Irish creditor, such third member to be approved by Mr. Welton.

In further discussion the names of Mr. Shaw (the chairman of the bank, who received Mr. Low's support) and Mr. Rhode (the general manager) were suggested, but these not being pressed, Mr. Jameson's motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel M'Dowell, and, upon being put, was carried unanimously.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 19.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. R. G. Viscount Ennismore, resigns his Commission; Lieut. C. R. E. Radcliffe, from the 3rd Bn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. E. A Fitzroy, resigned; Lieut. the Hon. G. O. Cadogan, from the 3d Bn., the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Sec. Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. G. Viscount Ennismore.

5th Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut. F. T. Parker to be Lieut., vice E. L. Colquhoun, seconded.

8th Hussars—Supernumerary Capt. F. J. Carandini to be Capt. vice D. E. Wood, seconded.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. H. S. Rawlinson, from the K. R. R. C., to be Capt., vice the Hon. C. T. Holland, who exchanges.

Scots Guards—Lieut. W. J. F. Earl of Mar and Kellie resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Norfolk Regt.—The undermentioned Second Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. H. Goldthorp, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice J. H. Lloyd, seconded; G. E. Wilson, to complete establishment; Sec. Lieut. H. C. Scott is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. R. E. Corbett is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. A. C. Way to be Capt., in succession to Maj. G. C. Palmes, Adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut. W. H. F. Basevi is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut. G. P. Evans to be Lieut. vice W. H. F. Basevi; Sec. Lieut. N. B. Dunscombe to be Lieut. vice A. C. Way.

The Border Regt.—Lieut. G. Browne is seconded for service as Adj. of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps; Supernumerary Lieut. A. H. Russell, to be Lieut. vice G. Browne.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—Sec. Lieut. (now Lieut.) H. C. Beadon is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

STAFF.

The following officers to command First Class Districts in India:—Maj. Gen. C. E. E. Nairne, C.B., Royal Art., vice Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., I.S.C., who has vacated that appointment; Maj. Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Ben. Inf., vice Lieut. Gen. Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., Ind. Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Lieut. Col. Ben. Cavalry, to command a First Class District in India, with the Local and temporary rank of Maj. Gen. whilst so employed, vice Lieut. Gen. E. Perkins, C.B. Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment.

Col. (Brig.-Gen.) E. Stedman, C.B., Lieut.-Col. I.S.C., to be Qrmr.-Gen. in India, with the local and temporary rank of Maj.-Gen. whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I. C.B., Royal Engineers who has vacated that appointment.

Col. C. W. Robinson, C.B., from half-pay, to be a Col. on the Staff to command the Troops in Mauritius with the temporary rank of Maj.-Gen. whilst so employed, in succession to Maj.-Gen. T. E. A. Hall, who, has vacated that appointment.

Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjt.-Gen., and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Col. W. H. Leo, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

The following officers to command Second Class Districts in India, with the rank of Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Lance, C.B., I.S.C., vice Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. P. Palmer, C.B., I.S.C., vice Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. G. Waterfield, I.S.C., to be a Col. on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Col. F. Lance, C. B., I. S. C.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. A. E. J. Perkins, R. A., to be Lieut. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Capt. R. P. Benson, R. A., who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Army Medical Staff—Surg. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Rooney, F.R.C.S.I., to be Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col., vice I. M'D. O'Farrell, F.R.C.S.I., retired; Surg.-Capts. J. G. S. Lewis and J. L. Hall to be Surg.-Majs.

Half-pay—Maj. B. A. Beele, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col.

Maj.-Gen. S. Hackett retires on retired pay.

Col. L. L. Brett, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Brev. Col. J. L. Vincent, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut.-Col. B. A. Beale, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut. Gen. H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., Maj. Gen. L. H. P. de Hochepied Larpent, Col. A. A. Johnson, Col. H. C. B. Tanner.

Maj.-Gen. C. J. Smith to be Lieut.-Gen.

Cols. L. H. P. de Hochepied Larpent and G. C. Hodding, C.B., to be Maj.-Gens.

The undermentioned Maj.-Gens. to be Lieut.-Gens. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., L.D'A. Dunsterville, C. D. Clementson, T. Lamb, H. Fraser, C.B., W. Munro, C. A. M'Mahon, J. Harpur, T. E. Webster, J. B. Cox, R. R. Wallace, O. L. Smith, J. D. Hall, T. W. Stansfield, and C. R. Shaw.

Cols. T. B. E. Tennant, A. E. Campbell, and R. C. B. Barnett to be Maj.-Gens. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SIR EUAN-SMITH'S MISSION

SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH withdrew his mission from Fez on the 12th ultimo, says the *Times*, further negotiations having become impossible. On the 5th the Sultan issued final orders that the treaty concluded between the British Minister and his Majesty, after eight weeks' negotiations, should be signed the next day. This, however, was not done, and, on Saturday last, for some unaccountable reason, the Sultan refused to negotiate any treaty at all except one drawn on his own lines, which he offered Sir Charles Euan-Smith a bribe of £30,000 to sign. The inevitable result has been that the British Minister has withdrawn the mission.

It is now known that the only proposal made by the British Minister was for the conclusion of a Commercial treaty to be enjoyed equally by all nations. This demand was supported by the representatives of Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, and Belgium. The action of the Moorish Government is attributed to French intrigue.

Telegrams from Metilla announce that a great battle has taken place between the partisans of Maimoa Mohatar and Ali, the chief of the Mezquita Kabyles, in which over 300 were killed. The remnants of Maimoa's party in their flight crossed the Spanish frontier, where some were disarmed and others were driven back into Moorish territory. The fighting was then continued. The Sultan's brother refused to lend any assistance to Mohater.

In consequence of the excitement among the European residents at the depredations which have been committed by the Moorish troops in the vicinity of Tangier, the Diplomatic Body and the foreign Consuls have made strong representations to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, declaring that they hold the Moorish Government responsible for the safety of foreign subjects. This action has had the desired effect, inasmuch as the Minister has summoned the Governor of Tangier and directed him to warn the troops against continuing disorderly proceedings which might lead to differences between Morocco and foreign Governments. The troops have also been ordered to return to the owners the cattle and other property which they have stolen from the villages in the neighbourhood of Tangier. Many Moorish women and children belonging to the villages, fearing outrages on the part of the soldiery, abandoned their homes and came into Tangier on Monday evening. The agitation is now, however, subsiding. It is reported that some foreign war vessels will shortly re-visit Tangier.

Commenting on the reported ill-success of the British Mission to Morocco and on the troubles in Afghanistan, the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:—

"There can be no shadow of doubt that we are in face of a parallel action on the part of France and Russia, which has for the present stopped the progress of the English in both cases. There is, we suppose, scarcely a single European Power which does not see with secret satisfaction the failure of the English in Morocco. The endeavours of the French, however, to establish themselves in the country will not the more for that reason be crowned with success. On the contrary, the English will perhaps be able hereafter to make good their present losses. The latest events in Afghanistan are of a much more serious nature. Russia is enlarging, slowly but surely, the sphere of her influence. The Ameer, who was, until recently, a friend of the English, has now forbidden any interference on the part of England in his affairs, and will as a next step enter into friendly negotiations with the Russians. In this instance England will have a hard task to regain what she is on the point of losing."

A despatch from the British camp near Fez, dated July 16, states that the following may be relied on as a correct account of the final incidents connected with the British Mission to Morocco.

On the 5th instant the Sultan summoned Sir C. Euan-Smith to a special audience, and stated that the negotiations in the matter of a commercial treaty being now sufficiently complete, a treaty according to the desired form would be concluded and signed on the next day. The Sultan, however, delayed doing so till the 9th of July, and then forwarded for signature a new treaty on lines which were wholly inimical to British interests.

Sir C. Euan-Smith consequently signified the withdrawal of the British Mission from Fez, and, after a final audience, he departed on the 12th. The same night the Sultan sent after him into the camp the Foreign Minister and two new Special Commissioners, with full powers to conclude a treaty with the Envoy. Terms were finally settled between them the next day. The Sultan, however, on the following night, withdrew his Commissioners, cancelled their powers, and rejected the treaty.

Thereupon Sir C. Euan-Smith discontinued further negotiations, and he is now *en route* for Rabat.

It has been ascertained that the Sultan's extraordinary action followed on the receipt of letters from Tangier, where, as is supposed, French intrigue has been encouraging him to oppose the granting of any treaty to the British Envoy.

It is worthy of remembrance that for 50 years no matter of such general European interest has been brought before the Sultan by any previous mission. The French action in the matter is apparently purely selfish, if not vindictive, as their mission is preparing to start for Fez in September expecting to obtain credit for negotiating a treaty and other proposals on the same lines as the British Envoy's.

We give below extracts from the letters of the *Times'* correspondent, who accompanied Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez.

The journey was not very eventful. A visit was paid to the ruins of the Roman town Volubilis, built in the late and debased style of Roman architecture, but for the most part the members of the mission made steady progress. On May 11 they encamped within four miles of Fez; and, when the British Minister had received notice that all was ready for his reception, the city was entered. Describing the native soldiery the correspondent says:—

It was at first startling to hear in the ranks of the infantry the familiar shouts of "Shoulder 'hups,'" &c., and (when we entered later the houses we were to occupy) to hear the corporal, told off to his Excellency's service, say, "Right hand salute," "Two;" but I am told that even in the faraway villages of the Sus country, some 200 miles south of Morocco city, the traveller will come among men who understand "Right," "Left," "Halt," "March"—all the terms of military command. That such words are to be found in the Moorish tongue will give endless trouble to the Max Muller of some future age.

On May 14 the Minister was received by the Sultan, who was plainly dressed, with no sign of rank or distinction about him. A green and crimson umbrella was held over his head. The ceremony and general arrangements, the correspondent says, were primitive in the exetreme; the manners of the Moors, their want of etiquette and civility bearing a striking contrast to people farther East.

His Majesty Sidi Muley Hassan came to the throne in 1873. He is supposed to begin his day's work at 3 a. m. At any rate, this is the time at which his Majesty's "Hajeeb" (or "Eyebrow") attends to begin business. Next to his Majesty the Eyebrow is considered the hardest-worked official in the country. The work goes on all day, except when the Sultan retires for his meals and his siesta into his harem.

When it is considered that no Moor in any province wherein the Sultan's authority is absolute can undertake any enterprise down to buying a plot of land or building a house without obtaining the Sultan's authority through his Kaid (or Provincial Governor), there is little cause for wonder that the business of the country does not get on with much rapidity.

If we add to this that the manner in which taxes are levied is perfectly arbitrary and exceedingly unequal (the Sultan having no power to prevent abuses when once he has given an official the right to collect taxes in a certain district); that the export of grain is forbidden altogether; that there are exceedingly heavy export duties on every article of food and commerce, we shall have touched upon two or three of the principal evils which have been for years past squeezing the life out of Morocco, and rendering the existence of the peasants miserable and precarious.

Finally, our correspondent, after some incidental remarks, from which we regret to learn that Sir C. Euan-Smith has suffered a good deal from gout, dwells upon the difficulties which the jealousies of the European Powers having representatives at the Shereefian Court throw in the way of dealing with any question affecting wide interests in Morocco.

The Powers most deeply concerned in the future of Morocco are Spain, France, and Great Britain. Spain has ever regarded herself as the residuary legatee of the Moorish Empire, and on no questions does she display more active interest or acute sensitiveness than on those affecting Morocco. As to France, the western boundary of Algeria, although barely defined, coincides with the Moorish eastern frontier, and the French are ever watchful lest any chance of pushing their interests is overlooked. It may not be generally known that the Shereef of Wazen—a man until lately regarded with extreme veneration by the Moors, and accepted by some of the less civilized tribes as the head of the Mahomedan religion in Morocco—has been recently induced by the French to leave Morocco and to take up his residence in Algeria. Up to the present, however, this diplomatic move has borne no very favourable results to the French, while to the Shereef himself it has been little less than disastrous.

Great Britain, he concludes by saying, has always occupied a favourable position at the Court of the Sultan, and Great Britain can, at any rate, declare her aspirations openly, which, he thinks, is more than either France or Spain can do. There are two objects for which she may legitimately strive and which may be hoped the mission will render more easily attainable—a new market for British commerce, and the retention of the Moorish coast of the Straits of Gibraltar in the hands of the Moorish Sovereign, and not in the hands of any European Power.

Our correspondent sends us a picturesque account which he received from an inhabitant of Fez, and of which he took steps to ascertain the authority, of the counsel which the Sultan took with his wise men upon the proposals submitted to him by Great Britain:—

"I wish," he says, "that I could tell the story in as quaint a fashion as it was told to me. Some days ago," said my friend, "our lord the Sultan, feeling the hand of the English Bashador (the Moorish adaptation of the word 'Ambassador') heavy upon him, sent for the Efkis, or men of wisdom and knowledge in Fez, and when they had come our lord told them what the Bashador was proposing; everything that the Bashador was asking did our lord explain to the wise men. After he had told them all our lord said: 'What ho! ye Efkis, shall I answer this Bashador. Shall I answer him roughly and refuse these things, or shall I answer him with smooth words and accept what he proposes?' For some time the Efkis said nothing, but, on our lord urging them to answer, one took up his words and said: 'My lord, we say grant what this Bashador proposes, for what he proposes is good, and our lord's country and people will benefit. Our lord's house is full of money, it is full of jewels, and it is full of the rich things of the world, but of Hak—*i.e.*, right or justice—it is not full. I have spoken, and my head is in my lord's power.'"

This was pretty straight speaking. The Sultan covered his face with his right hand, and the interview ended. But I am happy to be able to report that the head of the gallant old Efki, who acted as spokesman on this occasion, is as yet in its proper position on his shoulders.

One of the most curious anomalies in this strange country is the presence at the Sultan's Court of three "missions militaires" accredited by the French, Italian, and Spanish Governments and connected with their respective Legations at Tangier. These establishments are paid for by the Moorish Government, and cost the Sultan about £2,400 a year. They originated in a curious way. Some 15 years ago the Sultan fancied that he would like an English instructor for his infantry, and obtained, through Sir John Drummond Hay, the services of a retired officer for this purpose. Upon this the French Government insited upon some French officer being accepted to teach the artillery; and before long both the Italian and the Spanish Governments also sent officers, though as a matter of fact the members of the Sultan's *entourage* are too jealous of Europeans having any influence round the Court to allow them to do anything.

But our own position in the matter is one of decided inferiority. We have no "mission militaire" in Morocco, while the French, Italian, and Spanish Governments keep at the expense of the Sultan and at his Court, wherever it may be, what are virtually offshoots of their respective Legations at Tangier. The missions are, in fact, small intelligence departments on affairs Moorish for their respective Governments, and are of considerable value, especially in the case of France.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

ON (July 21) the Duke of Cambribge proceeded to the Royal Military Academy in order to present to the successful gentlemen cadets her Majesty's commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the prizes won in the term just brought to a close. His Royal Highness was received by Col, J. M. Murray, R. H. A., Assistant Commandant the Governor, Maj.-Gen. W. Stirling, C. B., being unavoidably absent through illness, the cadets, who were drawn up in line, giving a Royal salute. Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph submitted a report on the recent examination of gentlemen cadets of the first class at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Col. A. M. Delavoye submitted the list of the successful gentlemen cadets recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, who formed up facing his Royal Highness when their names were announced as follows. The marks are appended:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

C E Vickers	8578	W Robertson	7047
Harry Biddulph	7914	E V Turner	7029
C B Harvey	7874	C F Anderson	6998
H E Winsloe	7709	F E Harward	6919
B W B Bell	7683	F M Browne	6803
G C C Elliott	7371	C R Brown	6782
H G Pearson	7338	A H Crozier	6485
T D Broughton	7310	C St B Sladen	6416
E C Midwinter	7190	A Hardcastle	6370
L E Hopkins	7093	H G Le Mesurier	6328

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

F W H Walshe	6373	E B Macnaghten	4891
H D Foulkes	6239	R H M'Vittie	4851
H S Wilson	6169	G E Carter	4843
H H Bond	6159	J S Edgar	4809
C W Collingwood	5804	W Loring	4750
P Perceval	5742	J W F Lamont	4657
P P E de Berry	5676	G A S Gordon	4608
F M Ricard	5608	C N Ewart	4576
B R Brewin	5561	B G Buchanan	4576
A H Webb	5452	Hon F G Stanley	4481
H C W Godfray	5445	E F Talbot-Ponsonby	4477
M R F Courage	5330	E H Stevenson	4320
C N Buzzard	5246	C Howard-Vyse	4303
J J Hanks	5225	G A Hope	4283
W L J Carey	5216	E H Harpur	4209
J S Ollivant	5184	S W Nicholson	4142
J O'Kinealy	5156	H T Wynter	3996
R G Keyworth	5085	E E N Waters	3748
C H Wood	5075	C A Fisher	3692
H S Seligman	5066		
Hon N A Wood	4931		

Col. J. M. Murray, Assistant-Commandant and Secretary, Royal Military Academy, read the report of the Governor, Maj.-Gen. W. Stirling, C.B., R.A., addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President, Royal Military Academy, and the Duke presented the prizes to the successful competitors, who approached his Royal Highness on their names being announced by Col. Murray, as under:—

Ernest B. Macnaghten, for exemplary conduct, regulation sword; Harry Biddulph, for mathematics, travelling clock; Charles E. Vickers, for fortification (Engineer Division), despatch-box and travelling writing desk; for artillery (Engineer Division), dressing bag; for chemistry and physics, aneroid barometer, thermometer, and compass; for landscape drawing, box of colours and case of brushes; for distinguished proficiency, Pollock medal and memoir; Frederick W. H. Walshe, for fortification (Artillery Division), despatch-box and travelling writing desk; as senior cadet of Royal Artillery, Tombs Memorial Scholarship; for out-door revolver practice, first prize, a revolver; Henry D. Foulkes, for artillery (Artillery Division), dressing-bag; C. W. Collingwood, for military topography, dressing-bag; Henry H. Bond, for tactics, military administration, and military law, despatch-box and travelling writing-desk; Hon. George F. Stanley, for riding, saddle and bridle; Frank M. Rickard, for gymnastics, travelling clock; Philip E. Hodgson, for mathematics, despatch-box and travelling writing-desk; Harry A. L. H. Wade, for French, field-glasses; Arthur A. Crookshank, for German, field-glasses; Evan M. Jack, for model drawing, travelling clock; Walter C. Symon, best shot at revolver competition, Royal Military College, Shandhurst v. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, regulation sword; revolver practice, out-door, second prize, hunting flask; Aubrey J. Thompson, for revolver practice, in-door, hunting flask; Charles N. Buzzard, for carbine practice (Morris tube), Colt's Deringer pistol and ammunition.

Addressing the cadets, his Royal Highness complimented them on their appearance on parade, but urged them to continue to improve their knowledge so as to be ready for any emergency, remarking that cricket, polo, and boating should only be regarded as aids to physical efficiency. The British army was engaged more than any other in different parts of the world, and its services among uncultured races afforded facility for the display of judgment and resource.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The usual half-yearly inspection of the cadets was made on July 15 by the Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness was received by Gen. Clive, the governor. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendence. The cadets marched past in column and quarter column; formed into line and went through the manual, firing, and bayonet exercise; were put through a few manœuvres by Under-officers Pears, Ricketts, and Rising; and were afterwards formed up into three sides of a square and addressed by the Commander-in-Chief, who said that he had been extremely pleased with the drill. There had been no cases of misconduct, and this also was a most satisfactory feature of the term. He was also pleased with their appearance. Nothing could be smarter than the way in which they turned out, and nothing could better show that they had learnt that discipline which was the keystone of the British Army. His Royal Highness then presented the sword of honour to Under-Officer Sykes, (D Company), and addressed to him a few words of congratulation. The health of the college during the past term has been exceedingly good.

AN INDIAN OFFICIAL'S FINANCES.

THE following appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—Your suggestion that one half of Indian officials' salaries should be paid at 1s. 8d. has raised a glimmer of hope in the minds of a long-suffering and utterly despondent body of men. We have waited patiently and uncomplainingly for years, hoping against hope, in the face of an ever-increasing drain on our limited, often too limited, incomes, and now absolute ruin stares us in the face.

There is a strong feeling in India that the question is not fully understood or appreciated in England, or our straits would be speedily remedied. Individual cases will, perhaps, bring the matter home to the minds of the English people more readily than a lengthened economic discussion or any amount of forensic eloquence. My case is this, and it is a typical one.

I am a member of the European uncovenanted Civil Service. I entered the service 30 years ago. The rupee was at that time worth 2s. You could buy a sovereign for 10 rupees; it now costs 15½ rupees—a decrease in value as compared to gold of over 50 per cent. House rent, servants' wages, and English stores have all arisen since that time. Twenty years ago, on half my present income, I could save a little money; now I can save none, for half my monthly pay has to be remitted to England for the support of a wife and family and the education of children. I have held important and responsible offices and have risen gradually from the bottom till nearly the top of my department. As I rose my pay increased, but my savings diminished, until at this moment I have none at all. I lost £360 by exchange last year, I have lost £1,000 within the last three years—money which might as well have been thrown into the sea—and the drain increases every month. I can go on no longer. I am practically a bankrupt. I have had to take my eldest son away from a public school. I am debarred from sending him to a University and giving him an education befitting his station in life and his own abilities. I am unable to leave any money for my wife and children in the event of my death. They are wholly dependent on a small insurance and small pensions from the family pension fund, payable also at the market rate of exchange. When I effected these insurances the pensions were payable at 2s. to the rupee. This is no longer the case. These pensions are now only worth about one-half what I expected when I effected them. I have been paying for them for the last 20 years. All that money is practically gone.

I am entitled to leave and to a leave allowance in England of half-pay, convertible at the official rate for the year—at present 1s. 4½d.—subject to a maximum of £800. The last time I took furlough, some years ago, I received £800; if I take leave now I receive about £580. But next year the official rate may be still lower, and what I shall get I have not the least idea. I am debarred from taking leave, and I am sadly in want of it. I have been with my children during three periods of leave in 17 years.

I shall shortly be entitled to my pension. When I entered the service our pensions were stated at Rs. 5,000 if paid in India; at £500 if paid in England. That was the rule up to about 1871. Then we were told we must not expect £500, but whatever Rs. 5,000 would produce converted into sterling at the official rate of exchange for the year. This has since been partially remedied by giving us 1s. 9d. But this we only got after a hard struggle and from a Select Committee of the House of Commons. I am still mulct £64 10s. a year of pension. The Government of India has refused to carry out some of the most important recommendations of the Select Committee. It was admitted by the Financial Secretary to the India Office, in his evidence before the Select Committee, that a pension of £500 in the case of officers appointed up to 1871 "was no more than what was contemplated and expected." The Select Committee recommended a "readjustment" of pensions to be paid at a "minimum" of 1s. 9d. There has been no "readjustment"; Rs. 5,000 is still all that is allowed at 1s. 9d. What we want on this head is that the orders of the Select Committee be carried out and a "readjustment" be made to half-pay pensions (which was the old rule) convertible at 1s. 9d., and subject to a "maximum" of £500. This must have been the intention of the Select Committee; for Sir John Gorst repeatedly stated that the Secretary of State did not claim a right to give retrospective effect to rules injuriously affecting the rights of officers. The Government of India take up the same parable, and say "they have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants." This being so, let all of us who entered the service before 1871 at least be put in the position we "contemplated and expected."

I have held good appointments, and, had the rupee remained at 2s., I should have saved £5,000, which would have given me an addition of £200 a year to my pension. I looked forward 30 years ago to be able to retire on £700 a year. My predecessors have done so, and I have been a careful man. Instead of that I find myself stranded with £435 10s. When I have paid for my insurances and income-tax I shall have about £350 left. This is my case after 30 years' service.

I have been mulct up to the present time—(1) of all savings; (2) of about one-half the provision made for my family; (3) of £220 a year furlough allowance; (4) of £64 10s. a year of pension; and no one knows where it is to end.

The present state of things should be made known at all the places of education throughout the kingdom.

It is hoped that one of the first duties of the new Parliament will be to put the Indian currency on a fixed basis and to insist that the Indian Government shall keep faith with all its servants by paying their salaries, pensions, and allowances on the scale they "contemplated and expected" when they entered the service.

June 21. THIRTY YEARS' EXILE.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE Indian Art Metal Work Exhibition, at the Imperial Institute, has attracted far fewer people than its importance deserves, writes the "St. James Gazette." Perhaps this is to be accounted for by the fact that it is situated in the midst of fine displays which may be seen gratuitously, and that consequently a charge for this of either one shilling or half crown, according to the day, and sixpence for a catalogue, appears somewhat startling by comparison. The wisdom of this course appears to be doubtful if, as it should be, the object of the executive is first to make the place largely and widely known, and to enlist the sympathy and subscriptions of the public. The entrance-fee appears the more exorbitant, as only a small portion of the building is completed and open, and a considerable portion of the show is of goods from the shops of various London tradesmen. Most people who are accustomed to the art in metals of Western countries, or even of Japan, will feel that in this Indian work too much reliance is placed upon the effect of wealth of metal and ornament. The impression left upon the mind is of a lavish use of gold and silver and an overloading of ornament. About the only base metals employed are brass and copper, which are too much akin to gold in colour. One longs for sober iron, or for the rich dark alloys produced by the Japanese, whose restraint in the use of metal and ornament would be most valuable for Indian workers. One cannot but appreciate the more the workman who knows the value of undecorated to decorated surfaces, or has for his maxim that "brains are of more value than gold in the melting-pot." It is right that every one should be as enthusiast about his one hobby; but to one who knows the castings in bronze of other nations, the remark upon the label of the brass figures from Vizagapatam—repeated, too, in a couple of instances—"For skilful modelling these are the finest I have ever seen," appears too partial to carry any weight. For the authorities also to label a debased and hideous figure of Krishna as "beautiful" is to detract from the value of any criticisms upon these subjects. The Institute building itself promises, when completed, to be a very satisfactory addition to the architecture of the time. The details of ornament will, no doubt, appear to the fastidious to be wanting in breadth for so large a mass, and consequently to dwarf the whole; but viewed in themselves they are for the most part very pleasing, and will certainly commend themselves to the majority of those who see them. The interior decoration with polished stone, ironwork, compressed plaster, and the tints employed upon the walls, are altogether beyond what one could have hoped for five-and-twenty years ago.

THE TRIAL AT SOFIA.

THE trial of the prisoners alleged to have been concerned in the political plots in Bulgaria was concluded at Sofia on July 19. After deliberating for two hours, the court delivered the following sentences:—Swetoslaw Milaroff, Constantin Popoff, Toma Gheorghieff, and Alexander Karaguloff, condemned to death; Lieutenant Vassilleff, Stoju Djudjoff, and Ivan Bobekoff sentenced to nine years' imprisonment; Dimitri Staicoff to sixteen months' imprisonment; Spas Lepavtzoff, condemned to death, but first of all to be imprisoned for five years; Petko Karaveloff, the former Regent and Minister, to five years' imprisonment; Traiko Kitancheff to three years' imprisonment; Ghorghi Velikoff, to fifteen years' imprisonment. The following were acquitted:—Grigor Karaguloff, Petre Kamakedonski, Dimitri Karastojanoff, Dimitri Nojoroff, and Petre Milkoff. The sentences were formally announced in court on July 20, when Spas Lepavtzoff had his sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment. The formal passing of the sentence was intended to show that the court considered that his offence merited death, but the judges admitted extenuating circumstances which warranted a commutation of penalty.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers*].

A new departure is about to be taken by the Bank of France with regard to the material of its paper issues. The notes have hitherto been made from the best rags. They are now to be manufactured from ramie fibre, which is not only stronger but also lighter. It does not appear that the new material will provide any additional security against forgery, but we are told that since the method was adopted of printing the notes in blue upon a pink ground no attempts to imitate them have been met with. Forgeries even of the old notes are now very rarely discovered. Since the beginning of the present year paper money to the value of £40,000,000 has been received by the Bank, and yet only about 50 false notes, each representing a value of from £2 to £4, and all printed from the same plates, have been found. It may be assumed, therefore, that the total amount of the forged notes tendered to the Bank was considerably less than £200. No instance has been met with of a counterfeit note for £20 or £40.

The industrial situation in the United States is summed up by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of July 2 as being "uncommonly favourable." The statistics of failures for the half year afford evidence of the enlarged purchasing power of the people and of an improvement in the solvency of the mercantile classes. They show, too, with the clearings and railroad earnings, that even general business is developing, and though great complaint is made with reference to the very small margin for profits which in almost all cases exists, yet the volume of transactions is extremely large. Some important departments still continue depressed, especially the iron and steel trades. This latter is probably a result almost wholly of the small railroad building in progress, a condition which, the "Chronicle" assures us, has been in great part brought about by State legislation adverse to railroads—legislation which has disturbed and reduced rates until the roads are without inducement for extending their lines further, being intent only upon cutting down the cost of moving freight, and so making their lower rates pay. But this is a special feature. As a rule business is good, the movement of merchandise is large, the purchasing power of the people has increased, and the assurance of good crops this summer gives promise that the country's reserve of cash will be further added to.

The returns of new railway mileage in the United States constructed during the first half of the current year give the total as 1,198 miles. The winter conditions, it is pointed out, interfere with railway building during the first half of the year, but the total for the past six months is 500 miles less than the figures for the first half of last year, and is considerably less than the return of new mileage for the corresponding portion of any year since 1885. Most of the work so far this year, moreover, has consisted of finishing work previously begun, and there appears to be unusually little new mileage projected or under contract, so that a total of not more than 3,000 miles of new lines for the whole twelve months seems likely. This would be the smallest extension of the American railway system in one year for a considerable number of years past. According to the New York "Railroad Gazette" "the business of building railroads has ceased to be a great factor in any one year's prosperity. To a few people it is of immense importance, but to the nation it is a small affair, and we must look elsewhere for the causes of any business depression. The falling off in new (railway) construction is only a symptom, not a cause."

The clearances of wines from bond during June show a falling off as against the corresponding month last year of 79,005 gallons, the total decrease for the half year being 227,785 gallons. French red wines have lost ground during June, after the revival in May, and French white wines show a further apparent diminution of demand, which is attributed in "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular" to the fact that a good deal of attention is being given to the 1889 champagnes, the shipment of which has practically not yet begun, but which are being highly spoken of. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the clearances of port during the month, and the total for the half-year also shows a gain in the case of this wine, a result probably of the Croft and Burnay sales. Meanwhile the clearances of Spanish red wine have been adversely affected, while Spanish white wine shows a small increase for the month, but far from sufficient to diminish the previous deficiency for this year to any material extent. Wines from other countries than those named—including the colonies—also show a falling off for the month in the aggregate, but the total for the expired portion of the year still shows a very substantial increase. "Taking all things into consideration," it is observed in the circular already alluded to, "it cannot be said that the immediate outlook of the trade is a very brilliant one, various circumstances having combined together to restrict both business and consumption. Rarely have complaints that there is nothing doing been more general, and in the present instance we believe that for the most part they have not been without foundation. A few large houses whose connection lies with the public direct, report that the demand has been fairly good, but this is unfortunately the exception rather than the rule. Shippers and their agents have generally found orders difficult to book, merchants not caring to increase their holdings for the present. Perhaps the port wine trade has been as brisk, if the term can be fairly used, as any, purchasers at the recent sales having been able to place a certain amount of the goods acquired thereat."

The details of the United States Treasury statements received from Washington show that at the end of the fiscal year 1891-2 June 30—there was in the Treasury a net cash balance of 26,692,377 dollars, against a balance a year ago of 53,893,808 dollars. The bonded debt stood at 585,029,330 dollars, having been reduced about 25,500,000 dollars by the redemption of a part of the 4½ per cent bonds during the year. The Treasury cash included 14,224,714 dollars in subsidiary silver, 13,148,188 dollars in bank deposits, and 461,493 dollars in minor coin. The Customs receipts for the entire year reached 177,883,034 dollars, the internal revenue receipts 153,543,255 dollars and the miscellaneous receipts 22,529,175 dollars, making the total 353,955,464 dollars. The estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury last November were 185,000,000 dollars from Customs, 153,000,000 dollars; from internal revenue, and 25,000,000 dollars from miscellaneous sources, making the total estimated receipts 362,000,000 dollars. The expenditures for the year were: Civil and miscellaneous 99,933,491 dollars; war, 46,897,243 dollars; navy, 29,176,195 dollars; Indian service, 11,146,986 dollars; pensions, 134,583,044 dollars; interest, 23,378,988 dollars; total, 345,151,943 dollars. These expenditures were all close to the estimates, except in the case of pensions, which exceeded the estimates by 9,583,044 dollars. The net gold in the Treasury was 114,342,366 dollars, against 130,740,630 dollars on June 30, 1891. The statement of National Bank circulation shows a continued increase in the circulation based on United States bonds. The present circulation thus secured is 149,683,023 dollars, against 144,680,263 dollars one month ago, and 127,221,791 dollars one year ago. The circulation secured by lawful money was 26,892,615 dollars, against 40,584,966 dollars on June 30, 1891. The total circulation is now 172,575,639 dollars, against 167,806,757 on June 30, 1891.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known American writer on economic subjects, who has been erroneously referred to on this side the Atlantic as an opponent of the remonetisation of silver, has submitted a suggestion for ensuring that every coined silver dollar shall have the "intrinsic" value of a dollar, which, it is admitted by the "New York Times," "would, if it were practicable, remove the objection to the unlimited and free coinage of silver at the legal rates with gold" in the United States. The suggestion is that such free coinage might be attained by imposing on all silver bullion imported into or produced in the United States a tax equivalent to the difference between the London market value of silver and the coinage value. This, it is argued, would keep the price of silver bullion in the United States at such a point that the silver in a dollar would be at all times worth as much as the gold in a gold dollar. Mr. Atkinson explains various legal provisions required to make the scheme practical, and suggests a drawback of 99 per cent. on exported American silver to relieve exporters of silver from the United states almost entirely of any "unfair burden." One question which will present itself to the English reader is as to whether in the event of coined silver dollars being exported the Government would allow a similar drawback. The manufacturers using silver as material in the State would, it is obvious, be handicapped compared with manufacturers in other countries should the price in the outside market not rise to the American ratio. Meanwhile the "New York Times" suggests that much the same result—the establishment of a parity of value between coined and uncoined silver in the United States—might be reached by changing the coinage ratio. "During the last ten years," observes the quoted Democratic journal, "the ratio of price has ranged from 18·19 to 1 in 1882 to 22·10 to 1 in 1889, and last year was 20·92 to 1. The average is slightly over 20 to 1. If we must have free coinage, which again we do not at all admit let it be on the ratio 20 to 1, with an obligation on the part of the Treasury at all times to redeem silver in gold at that ratio." This suggestion of a change in the American ratio taken in conjunction with other recent symptoms of a disposition in the United States to accept some form of compromise is extremely interesting in view of the approaching International Monetary Conference.

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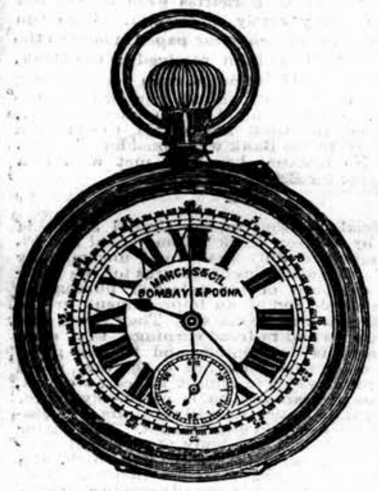

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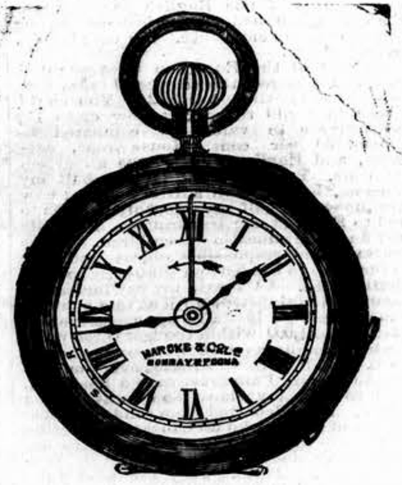

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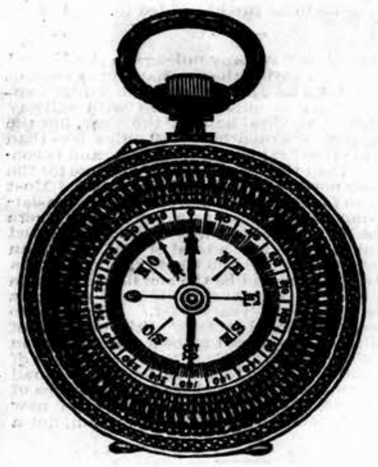

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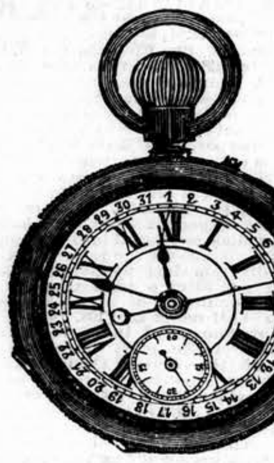

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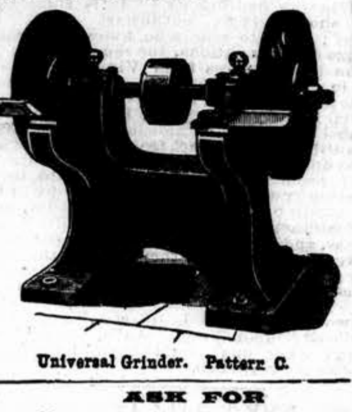

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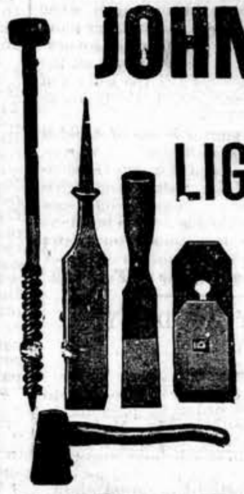

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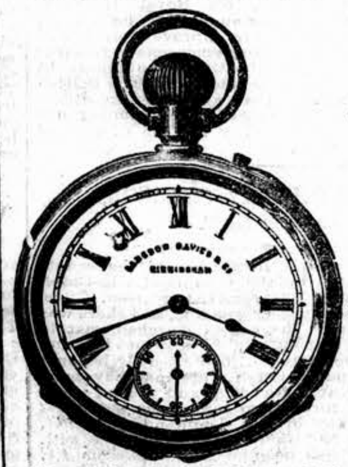

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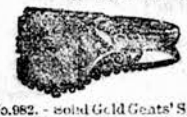

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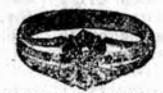

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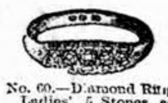

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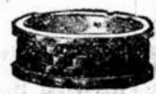

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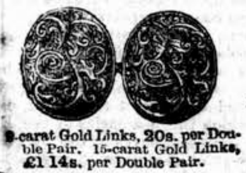

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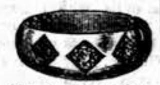

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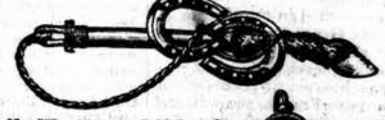

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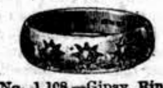

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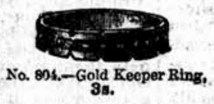

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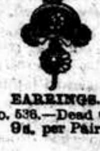

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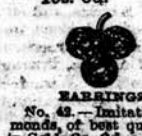

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